

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 331.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

## TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,—  
**CIRCUMSTANCES** require that I should avow my intentions respecting the future Representation of your Borough.

Since you did me the honour to elect me, I have, at the end of every session, met you in public meeting assembled, and received a verdict of approval and confidence.

On my return from the United States I explained, before nine public meetings, the causes of my absence. At each of those meetings resolutions were passed, pledging the efforts of the electors present to secure my return at a future election.

With these encouragements, and sustained by the conviction that I have been faithful to the principles which at first recommended me to your suffrages, I again make you an offer of my services.

Ample opportunity shall be afforded to the electors and non-electors to scrutinize my past conduct, and ascertain my present opinions.

I am, your grateful Servant,  
128, Sloane-street, March 15, 1852. **GEO. THOMPSON.**

## TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,—  
**INVITED** by a numerous and influential Meeting of Electors, assembled from all parts of the Borough, I take the earliest opportunity of offering myself to the Electors at large for their suffrages at the next general election.

Recognising the great principle of the universal right of the people to participate in the election of members, I should deem it a duty of paramount importance to promote every measure having for its object the extension of the suffrage, and tending to realize that right. To render this extension of the franchise effectual, I should maintain the necessity of the redistribution of electoral power, so as to insure a full and perfect representation of all classes in the country.

I hold the Ballot to be essential to secure real freedom of Election, and to suppress corruption; and I should urge that Parliaments be shortened to the least period within which they can deliberately pass into laws their measures.

The administration of civil government should, I conceive, be wholly disconnected with any religious Establishment. I esteem perfect religious equality the most sacred right of a citizen.

I am desirous of perfect freedom in education and independence in local self-government, and I should oppose every measure tending to a centralizing system.

The right of the people to exchange the produce of their industry for food throughout the world, places Free-trade in the necessities of life in the front rank, as a question of existence for millions.

I should support all measures for raising the national revenue in a fair proportion from accumulated wealth, and for retrenching the public expenditure within the limits of practical economy.

ACTON S. AYRTON.  
43, Dover-street, Piccadilly, March 13, 1852.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for the Tower Hamlets at the next election.

I am an advocate for the widest extension of the franchise, and for voting by ballot, believing that, without the ballot, all attempts to reform and purify our electoral system must prove abortive.

I regard the union of Church and State as detrimental to the interests of religion; and I have consistently opposed Church-rates as burdensome to the conscientious Nonconformist, and unjust in principle.

I pledge myself to support the largest reduction of taxation compatible with the maintenance in a state of efficiency of those establishments which are necessary for the security and defence of the British Empire, and I would do my best to reform all existing abuses.

I am an unflinching supporter of the principles of Free-trade, which are as yet but imperfectly developed in our financial and commercial policy, and, should I obtain your confidence and support, it will be my duty as your representative to devote myself to your service, and, as an Englishman, to the service of our common country.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM CONINGHAM.**  
26, Sussex-square, Brighton, March 2, 1852.

## SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

**THE SECOND CONVERSAZIONE** of this Society will be held in the Great Hall, FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 24th inst., at Half-past Seven o'clock. The LECTURE by **GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., M.A.**, at Eight o'clock precisely. After the Lecture, **M. MAZZINI** and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

Tickets of Admission—for Members, 1s. each; for Ladies and Gentlemen, non-members, 1s. 6d.; may be obtained at the Society's Offices, 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Society's Publications are as follows:—"Address to the Public," 2d.; Tract on "Non-Intervention," 1d.; "Rome during the Republic," 2d.; "The Sicilian Revolution," 2d.; "M. Mazzini's Lecture at the Society's First Conversazione," 2d.; and "Monthly Record" (Nos. 1-7), 1d. each. To be had of Messrs. KENT and CO., Paternoster-row; EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange; C. GILPIN, Bishopsgate-street Without; and all Booksellers; also at the Society's Offices.

## NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD HILL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

**TWO SERMONS** in aid of the above charity will be preached on Sunday, March 21st, at the Weigh-House Chapel, Fish-street Hill, City. In the morning at half-past ten, by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A.; and in the evening, at half-past six, by the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D. Collections will be made after each service.

## LIBERATION OF JOHN KAYE, ESQ., PROPRIETOR OF THE "WESLEYAN TIMES."

A **SOIREE** will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 19, at Six o'clock, to receive Mr. KAYE on his Liberation from the Queen's Bench Prison.

The Rev. JAMES EVERETT will take the Chair; and Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, jun., the Rev. Dr. BURNS, the Rev. J. G. MANLY, the Rev. W. COOKE, Mr. CHIPCHASE, Mr. LANGRIDGE, &c.

Tickets, price 2s. 6d., to be had of Mr. PARKER, Long-lane, Southwark; Mr. RABBITS, Crosby-row, Walworth; Mr. SYMONS, Vauxhall-bridge; Mr. RABBITS, Sloane-square, Chelsea; Mr. GROSJEAN, 109, Regent-street; Mr. CHIPCHASE, Bedford-place, Commercial-road; Mr. ALDRICH, Aldersgate-street; Mr. BRIGGS, Dyer, Greenwich; and at "THE WESLEYAN TIMES" Office, 80, Fleet-street.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
16, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, March 8, 1852.

## ENGLISH SABBATH SERVICES, HELD IN EXETER-HALL DURING THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their friends in enabling them to continue for so long a period these most valuable services; and they now present their final statement:—

	£	s.	d.
To Rent of Exeter Hall.....	214	0	0
" Hymns, Advertising, and Printing.....	206	7	4
" Sundries .....	189	2	10

By Donations .....	£639	10	2
" Guarantee Fund .....	628	18	6
	10	11	8

£639 10 2

"We have examined the above accounts and find them correct."

JAMES NISBET, { Auditors.  
HENRY STURT, jun., }

R. W. COOKE, Secretary.  
Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, March 9, 1852.

## ST PAUL'S CHAPEL, HAWLEY ROAD, CAMDEN TOWN, will be RE-OPENED (after repairs) for Divine Worship, on TUESDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1852, when TWO SERMONS will be preached, that in morning by

THE REV. WILLIAM BROCK,  
Of Bloomsbury Chapel; and that in the evening by

THE REV. JOHN STOUGHTON,  
Of Kensington.

Refreshments will be provided in the Afternoon. Collections will be made after both Sermons. Services will commence at Twelve and half-past Six.

On Sunday, March 28th, Two Sermons will be preached by  
THE REV. EDWARD WHITE,  
Late of Hereford, Minister of Hawley-road Chapel.

## THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.  
(INSTITUTED 1758. INCORPORATED 1818.)

For the reception of Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.

THE PUBLIC FESTIVAL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, TO-MORROW, March 18, 1852, when the Chair will be taken by the

RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,

Supported by the SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, and the UNDER-SHERIFFS.

Tickets, 21s. each, may be obtained of the Stewards; at the Offices of the Charity; and at the Bar of the London Tavern.

Offices, 32, Ludgate-hill. **JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.**

Fifty children will be admitted during the present year.

## TO CHRISTIAN OR BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

A MEMBER of a Christian Church in London, who has spent some years of his life in business, and latterly in theological study, having been placed by Providence in circumstances of worldy comfort, and having thereby much time at his own disposal, is desirous of being usefully engaged in some Benevolent or Christian Institution. He would cheerfully assist an Institution in any way, in so far as he may be competent, such as Secretary, Assistant Secretary, or Librarian. Worldly emolument is not his object, but usefulness. The Revs. Dr. Harris, Principal of New College, Dr. Burder, and Dr. Campbell, may be referred to.

Address by letter post-paid to V. W., 9, Napier Terrace, Hackney.

## ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday Evening, the 22nd March inst.

Sir E. N. BUXTON, Bart., M.P., in the Chair.

J. ELLIS, Esq., M.P., C. HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. BURNET, the Rev. C. B. GRIFFITH, Dr. KNOX (South Africa), are expected to address the Meeting, the attention of which will be particularly called to the present state of SOUTH AFRICA and NEW ZEALAND.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Seven punctually.

A BED-ROOM is WANTED by a studious Young Man, within ten minutes' walk of Hanover-square, on reasonable terms.

Address, "Tyro," Nonconformist Office.

## MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

(Established 1807.)

### COMMITTEE.

THOS. PIPER, Esq., Treasurer.

HONORARY MEMBER.

WILLIAM ALERS HANKEY, Esq.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

Rev. Thomas Binney. John Cook, jun., Esq.  
— George Clayton. Thomas M'Combs, Esq.  
— F. A. Cox, LL.D., D.D., &c. John Dixon, Esq.  
— S. S. England. Edward Edwards, Esq.  
— J. C. Harrison. William Edwards, Esq.  
— R. Redpath, A.M. George Jackson, Esq.  
— Joshua Russell. Thomas Piper, jun., Esq.  
— Philip Smith, B.A. Thomas Priestley, Esq.  
— E. Steane, D.D. Seth Smith, Esq.  
— John Stoughton. Wm. Smith, Esq., LL.D., &c.  
— Frederick Trevellick. William B. Spicer, Esq.  
— John Yockney. W. H. Warton, Esq.  
Robert Bousfield, Esq. J. B. White, Esq.  
Edward Burkill, Esq. G. F. White, Esq.  
James Carter, Esq.

PRINCIPALS RESIDENT AT THE INSTITUTION.

The Rev. S. S. ENGLAND, Chaplain.

THOMAS PRIESTLEY, Esq., Head Master.

### SECRETARY.

ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Old Jewry Chambers, London.

## I. THE COMMITTEE have a firm conviction

that this important public Institution is in every respect equal, and in most superior, to any similar establishment in the country, while its great advantages may be obtained upon terms not exceeding those of respectable private schools.

2. Accurate study of the Languages, ancient and modern, and of Mathematics, forms the basis of the education given at Mill-hill. Energetic attention is also paid to all those other departments of learning which enable a man to sustain a useful and honourable position in Society.

3. The Religious Superintendence of the School is confided to a Chaplain, and the greatest pains are taken to instil into the minds of the Boys right religious principles, and high and noble aspirations.

4. The excellence of this Education has now been tested by forty-five years' experience. Some of the present ornaments of the Bench, the Bar, and the Senate; many professors in our Universities and Colleges, and hundreds of men usefully and influentially engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits, were once Mill-hill Boys.

5. During the past nine years, about fifty pupils have matriculated at the London University, all in the first division—many have proceeded to take Degrees, and successfully completed for honours.

6. The remarkable salubrity of the School's situation is a fact attested both by experience and by scientific testimony.

7. House Committees make frequent periodical visits, and pay minute attention to all questions affecting the comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

8. Application for admission of Pupils may be made to any Member of the Committee, or to the Officers of the Schools, by whom, also, full information will be readily given.

## EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES FOR TWO BOARDERS after the present Quarter. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

### TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the Nonconformist, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

## THE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION near

LEICESTER. Heated with Hot-water Apparatus, for Winter Patients. ROWLAND EAST, M.D., Author of "Principles and Practice of the Water-Cure," and "Functional Disorders of Women." Allan, Paternoster-row. Ministers charged £2 2s. per week.

"The scientific skill of Rowland East, Esq., who presides, needs no commendation of ours. . . . We should be doing injustice to our own feelings if we abstained from expressing the grateful remembrance we have of his acumen in detecting the true character of the disease he undertakes."—Nonconformist, Dec. 24, 1851.

WANTED immediately, in a small family, in the suburbs, a young Woman, as servant of All Work, and a girl about Seventeen years of age, as Nursemaid. Both must bear a good character for industry, honesty, and good temper, and would be preferred if of religious habits. Wages of former, £7, and of the latter, £5 per annum. Apply by letter to C. C., 23, Coleman-street, City.

## TO IRONMONGERS.

WANTED to apprentice a respectable youth, aged 15, to the Ironmongery business, if Grocery combined preferable. The comforts of a religious home indispensable, and a preference given to Congregationalists. A moderate premium will be given. Apply, post paid, stating terms, &c. &c., to Rev. B. W. EVANS, Independent Minister, Milsom-street, Salop. The Advertisement will not be repeated.



SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE  
BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.  
Manufactory, 18, Poultry (near the Mansion House),  
LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production... when first introduced... brilliant appearance... It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,  
Sarl and Sons, 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:-

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-spring power, 1st size	10 0	2 18 0
Do, 2nd size	10 0	3 3 0
Do, 3rd size	10 0	3 10 0
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-spring power, 2nd size	9 9 9	3 18 0
Do, 3rd size	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns. A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis. Address, SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY, (NEAR THE MANSION-HOUSE), LONDON.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.  
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to this SOCIETY, was held in the WATERLOO-ROOMS, EDINBURGH, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. WILLIAM FRASER, Writer to the Signet, the Senior Director, in the Chair.  
The Chairman having addressed the Meeting on the subjects contained in the Report,  
Mr. C. W. ANDERSON, the Convener of the Committee appointed to prepare it, laid on the table the Report from the Directors. He referred to the steady and progressive increase of the Society, which is exhibited in the tabular view now subjoined.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS.

The new business effected during the past year is again considerably in advance of that of any preceding year. The Proposals accepted have been 677, securing the sum of £274,775; and on these the Premiums payable yearly, for life or for a term of years, amount to £7,663 1s. A considerable sum has also been received for Premiums by single payment.

At the close of the year there had been issued in all 5,986 Policies, assuring nearly £3,300,000. The amount of subexisting Assurances was then £1,866,488. The Accumulated Fund amounted to £307,308, and the yearly income to about £61,500. The amount of the claims which have emerged last year is £23,450, by the death of 28 members. This is still a very small proportion, considering the increased age of the Institution, and the large number over whom the accumulations are spread.

It will be in the recollection of the Contributors, that important resolutions were adopted by this Institution three years since, having for their object the removal of many of the grounds of forfeiture to which the Policies of Members were previously subject. Subsequent experience has confirmed the Directors in their opinion of the soundness of the Resolutions then adopted, and they have now the satisfaction of submitting to the Contributors recommendations for extending them still further. In the course of last year the Directors, in concert with other Life Assurance Offices, had under consideration how far, consistently with safety and propriety, additional immunities could be granted, with the view of increasing the commercial value of the Policies and the sense of security in the minds of the Members. They have resolved, with the sanction prescribed by the Constitution, to recommend to the Contributors that the 7th and 8th Articles of the Laws should be altered in the terms to be submitted to the Meeting.

By the proposed alterations, the Directors (under certain necessary limitations) are to be empowered, on application, to make arrangements by which the great body of the Members will be secured, after a fixed period, from any charge for additional premiums, in the event of their going beyond the limits of Europe, or entering into military or naval service; and generally to exempt their policies from every ground of forfeiture whatever, excepting fraud or intentional falsehood. The effect of these alterations must be to enhance greatly the value of the Policies as marketable securities; and the Directors feel satisfied that they secure the Institution against any appreciable risk, by providing that the exemption shall not in any case take effect until after the lapse of five years from the date of the Policy.

The year which has commenced is that in which the investigation of the affairs of the Institution is to be made, with a view to the first division of the Surplus. In terms of the Deed of Constitution, the surplus is then, under the specified reserve, to be allocated to those Members who shall have paid in premiums, with interest accumulated at 4 per cent., a sum equal to the amount of their Assurances; it will be, accordingly, to those who shall have so completed their accumulation within the next septennial period. The arrangements for this purpose are receiving, and will continue to receive, the earnest attention of the Directors, who confidently anticipate that a very favourable result will be submitted to the next General Meeting.

This Report, with the several votes appended, and the Report by the Auditors, were read.

Mr. ROBERT MACFARLANE, Advocate, moved:-  
-That the Meeting approve of the Report now read; and further approve of and adopt the alterations on the 7th and 8th Articles of the Laws and Regulations submitted by the Directors."

Mr. GEORGE HORN, Foulton Barn, East Lothian, seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.  
On the motion of the Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE, of Trinity College Church, seconded by Mr. HURDIE, Publisher, the thanks of the Meeting were given to the Directors for their services during the past year.

The Management was then constituted for the ensuing year:-Messrs. John Hunter, Auditor of the Court of Session; John Parker, of the Inland Revenue Office; and Charles Lawson, jun., Solicitor, being appointed Directors in the room of those who retire from the Board by rotation.

BIENNIAL PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

In Years	Number of New Policies.	Amount of New Assurances.	Annual Premiums on these
1842	510	988,485	26,561
1843	656	1,011,088	7,600
1844	788	1,011,754	11,804
1845	907	1,110,933	12,411
1846	1,380	1,335,137	14,823

Edinburgh, March, 1852. JAMES WATSON, Manager.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) is the only Scottish Office in which the advantages of MUTUAL ASSURANCE can be obtained at MODERATE PREMIUMS. The Assured are at the same time specially exempt from personal liability.

The principle on which the Profits are divided is at once safe, equitable, and favourable to good lives-the Surplus being re-

served for those Members who alone can have made Surplus Payments; in other words, for those whose Premiums, with Accumulated Interest, amount to the value in their Policies. Annual Premium to assure £100 at Death.

Age	25	30	35	40	45	50
£1	18 6	22 1 8	25 4 10	28 14 9	33 5 9	34 1 7

It will be seen, on comparison, that the same Premium which, at Age 50, for example, is charged in the other Scottish Mutual Offices for Assurances of £1,000, will secure in this Society a Policy for £1,330.

Forms of Proposal, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information may be had on application.  
GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.  
Office in London, No. 12, Moorgate-street.

LONDON MUTUAL LIFE and GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

Established for Granting Assurances on Lives, Guarantee for Fidelity, Endowments, Loans, and Annuities.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament: with a Guarantee Fund of £50,000.

Head Office-No. 63, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

Directors.  
Stephen Olding, Esq., St. Clement's-lane.  
Henry Tucker, Esq., Stamford-hill.  
Thomas Spalding, Esq., Drury-lane.  
Edward Swaine, Esq., 185, Piccadilly.

Deputies.  
Peter Broad, Esq., Tavistock-street, and Shepherd's Bush.  
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Temple, and 79, Cumberland-street.  
Joseph Davis, Esq., Stock Exchange, and Hackney.  
Benjamin Wigg Hickling, Esq., 2, Noble-street, and Norwood.  
George Stanley Bluchell, Esq., St. Peter's, Hammersmith.  
John A. Margetson, Esq., Cheapside, and Fencham.  
George Moore, Esq., Holborn-hill, and East Brixton.  
Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., Paternoster-row, and Hackney.  
Joseph Tucker, Esq., Graham-street, and Woodford.  
George Wilson, Esq., Westminster, and Notting-hill.

Auditors.  
William Hopwood, Esq., Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row.  
Edwin Fox, Esq., St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.  
J. Farrington, Esq., 14, King-street, City.

Clerks.  
Robert Lash, Esq., Inner Temple.  
Chas. James Foster, Esq., LL.D., Lincoln's-inn.

Medical Officers.  
Thomas Bevil Pocock, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-circus.  
E. Fye Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S., Billiter-square.

Solicitors.  
Messrs. Finch and Shepherd, Moorgate-street.  
Joseph Masett Lettis, Esq., Gray's Inn.

"ONE SHILLING A WEEK, WHAT WILL IT DO?"

READER! the above question is worthy of consideration. You may deem this amount very small, but by the following example it is shown, that, by provident forethought, much may be accomplished therewith.

Suppose your age to be thirty-two, for the small premium of about "One Shilling a Week," or £2 10s. 6d. per year, paid to the Society issuing this paper, you can secure at death one HUNDRED POUNDS sterling! and which may be bequeathed to wife, or child, or family, or friend, just as you please. Besides which, this Institution being TRANSFER SURVIVAL, giving the whole profits back to the Assured (who are Members), greatly increases the sum secured by the policy.

On being accepted a Member of the Society, and the first premium paid, should death occur that self-same day, you would leave £100, for one year's premium of 58 10s. 6d. Any amount of provision may thus be made, as Policies are granted from £20 to £5,000, to suit the circumstances of all classes.

The husband and father who has made no provision against the event of his death, for those dependent on him for their daily maintenance and comfort, should be deeply anxious, when he reflects upon the fact, that the support of his family depends upon his own uncertain existence, and that at any day or hour they may be deprived of that mainstay which his daily industry secures-the wife left a sorrowing widow, and his offspring fatherless, helpless children; and that the husband and father the day and support, the income and the home, be removed for ever from their sight!

Surely, then, one spark of principle and forethought ought to be sufficient to influence a man to make some provision for those dear to him-a provision which the resources of LIFE ASSURANCE place within his reach.

Well may it then be asked, Who would not thus appropriate One Shilling a Week for the future support and well-being of those we love? having in the doing thereof the certainty of this small amount of less than two-pence per day returning so great a blessing, and at a time when so much needed.

These "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" are issued by the Directors of the above Society, Chief Office, 63, Moorgate-street, London. Where detailed and ample prospectuses may be obtained (gratis), and all the above-mentioned advantages secured.

By order, H. C. KIFFE, Secretary.

Dec. 1850. LOANS GRANTED.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK, incorporated by Charter, besides transacting all ordinary Banking business, continues to allow,

ON DEPOSITS for 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum; and on sums for shorter periods and at Call-interest varying with the amount and time in Bank; and grants

CASH CREDITS for indefinite periods, on sufficient securities, of 1 per cent. commission half-yearly on the amount of the credit, and 5 per cent. per annum interest on the balance only at debit; and

LOANS for short periods on marketable securities, at rates varying with the circumstances.

Every additional information, and forms for opening accounts, &c., will be supplied at the Bank and its Branches, or sent by post on application.

By Order of the Court of Directors, HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

14, Tokenhouse-yard, Lombury, London.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES,

And a rapid Cure of

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE OF COUGH.

"Glasgow, No. 2, Tron-gate, Nov. 20, 1851.

"Sir,-Miss Jennie Livingston, aged eighteen years, residing at the Carlton-hill, Edinburgh, was for a long time afflicted with a very severe cough and irritation of the air passages. Both external and internal medicines were used, but with little effect, until, as a last resource, Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers were tried, and we are happy to say with best results. We may mention, as a further recommendation, that the young lady's father is a medical man, and administered the wafers to her himself.

Yours, &c., J. R. & M. ALLEN."

ANOTHER CURE OF A THIRTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMA.

"17, Church-lane, Hull.

"Sir,-I have suffered more than I can describe from the effects of an asthma, which has for years rendered my days irksome, and my nights sleepless. It was brought on by cold, while accompanying the retreat of Sir John Moore. I have had the ablest advice, but nothing has given me one-tenth part of the benefit which your Dr. Locock's Wafers have.

(Signed) WALTER EBBINGTON, late Grenadier Guards.

Witness-Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, chemist, Market-place, Hull."

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. PEARSON, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar-Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

"Gentlemen.-A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimony in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct.

"They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.

SAMUEL PEARSON."

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Prepared by DA SILVA and Co., Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all druggists. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS,

A mild and gentle Aperient Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Females. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.

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Under the Patronage of the Queen.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.-It

has been observed, that "He who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a real benefactor to his country." Can any eulogy, therefore, be too high for that man who is enabled every year of his life to rescue thousands of his fellow-creatures from as early grave?

"Use ATKINSON and BARBER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE!" might be chalked on every wall in Town and Country; but as this medicine has not attained celebrity of near sixty years' standing from puffing of any description, so neither does it seek its future fame on any other basis than the simple fact, that upwards of 100,000 bottles of it are annually sold in Great Britain, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in Convulsions, Flatulency, Affections of the Bowels, Difficult Teething, the Turnash, Rickets, Measles, Hooping Cough, Cow-pox, or Vaccine inoculation, and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial! so stupendously deadly marauder! but a veritable Preservative of Infants. Mothers would do well in always having it in the Nursery, as it is an immediate Remedy, and the infants rather like it than otherwise. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its powers to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering-to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balm of repose. It is equally efficacious for children or adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind or obstructions in the digestive organs.

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Sold by all the Patent Medicine Houses and Wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all the Druggists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 331.]

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PRICE 6d.

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

OUR paper of last week contained a letter from "A Nonconformist Elector," calling upon the friends of Anti-state-church principles to pay due respect to their own position, and to the cause which they profess to have at heart, at the approaching general election. Another letter from another pen, upon the same subject, will be found in our columns this week. The two taken together supply all that is desirable in the way of practical suggestion. It will be needless for us, therefore, to go over ground which has been so well marked out by our correspondents. Our object in the following remarks will be restricted to the furnishing of those reasons which are calculated, we think, to stimulate the activity of our friends, and induce them, according to the circumstances in which they may be placed, to reduce to practice the advice thus tendered to them.

We may observe, then, in the first place, that the next general election will place within reach of those who hold and value Anti-state-church principles, a more favourable opportunity for making constitutional machinery subservient to their promotion, than has of late years occurred. At first glance, indeed, the very opposite to this might appear to be the true state of the case. Our free commercial policy is supposed to be in peril, and the sense of the constituent bodies will be primarily asked and expressed on the question of the food-tax. This is a sufficient reason why those who are anxious to advance a sound ecclesiastical policy should be careful not to do so at the present crisis by such methods as would necessarily tend to falsify the verdict of the country on the subject of Free-trade. But, as our correspondents have pointed out, much good may be done without risking in the least the return of staunch enemies to the food monopoly. Meanwhile, the state of parties is in our favour. When Whigs and Tories, as at the last general election, closely approach each other, they invariably coalesce, if necessary, to put down whatever goes beyond the narrow boundaries of their political creed. Happily for us, they are now in a position of violent antagonism to each other. A wide gulph separates them, and mutual understanding has become impossible. The Whigs, therefore, are forced in their exigency to rely upon the co-operation of that larger and more active section of the liberal constituencies which goes beyond them. They cannot now, as heretofore, claim to monopolize the support of the party of progress. They can be most easily compelled to share with others advantages which they have been wont to claim exclusively for themselves. Danger has tamed them. Adversity has taken some of the starch out of their superciliousness. Where they once dictated they must now be content with having an equal voice with others. Where they have two members they will gladly put up with one. The parties are now so relatively placed as to be under a sort of compulsion to "give as well as take." It will be an egregious blunder on our part if we fail to turn so felicitous a conjuncture to favourable account.

The considerations we have touched upon in the preceding paragraph, will avail in other cases besides those in which our friends may deem it prudent to nominate a candidate of their own. The same exigency which will force the Whig section, in some instances, to forego the selection of both members of their own party, will also dispose them to be somewhat more accommodating than usual in reference to topics which they have been accustomed to dismiss with an off-hand carelessness of manner. The times will not allow of their treating even a small number of the electoral body, who hang consistently together, with any show of indifference. They will be civil, patient, and, if possible, compliant. In few cases can it be expected that they should profess to go the lengths of earnest Anti-state-churchmen. But in most, they may be successfully pressed to take some few steps forward in the right direction. We may exact from them, for instance, a decisive condemnation of church-rates. We may obtain their easy assent to the abolition of ecclesiastical courts. We may wring from them a pledge against all further grants of public money for religious purposes, whether at home or in the colonies. We may show them, in a word, that, however indifferent they may be to ecclesiastical questions, and however ignorant of their bearing upon the interests of the people, there are, nevertheless, numbers, possessed of the suffrage who look at such matters with the keenest anxiety, and who will not suffer any fair opportunity to slip of using the power conferred upon them by the constitution to put such matters upon a sound footing. The general influence of all this upon the minds of liberal members will be to produce caution in relation to all the ecclesiastical subjects which are brought under the notice of Parliament; to remind them, on such occasions, that their movements, speeches, and votes will be closely watched; and to prevent them from heedlessly supporting any measure having a manifest tendency to exasperate the ill-will, and to aggravate the evils, created by a system of favouritism in regard to religion.

We may enforce attention to the advice of our correspondents by a reference to the inertness which inevitably succeeds any suspension, even for one occasion only, of useful activities. As Dissenters, we have only just begun to assert the rights due to us in electoral matters. We made a successful commencement in 1847. It will be naturally expected of us that we should pursue our advantage in the impending constitutional struggle. If now we retire into obscurity on the pretext of assisting Free-trade, pretexts will not be wanting at succeeding elections. The country will probably be appealed to before long on the question of Parliamentary Reform. When that has been settled, some other question of national importance will push itself into notice. We can gain no way for that of Church Establishments but by resolutely elbowing for it. Besides, every act in a given direction tends to the formation of a habit, and every intermission to the prevention of that result. There are men who can rise early in the morning with the utmost ease, if, after having begun to do so, they allow of no excuse for breaking their resolution; but who, when once that resolution has been broken, invariably relapse into the indolence natural to them. What we fail to attempt this election we shall find it much harder to attempt next—whereas, if we act a becoming part now, it will be easier in every way to do so hereafter. The effect upon our own minds will be beneficial—the impression made upon the minds of others will be salutary. Our decision will be less and less a matter of surprise every time we display it, and, of course, the less surprising it becomes to others, the less trying and irksome will it be for ourselves. Every step forward will facilitate the next. We have already taken one—let us not be so foolish and inconsistent as to recede again.

If any hesitancy should exist in the minds of our readers, as to the course which it will be proper for them to pursue at the approaching general election, surely the challenge of the Earl of Derby, thrown out in the peroration of his speech on

Monday night, might suffice to bring them to decision. He purposes taking the sense of the people, not on the Free-trade question only, but on that of upholding what he terms "the Protestant institutions of the country," and of giving "strength and increased power to religious and moral education throughout the land." No Dissenter, surely, is so inexperienced and verdant as to be unable to translate such phrases as these into the vernacular. They mean nothing more nor less than "State-church ascendancy." Lord Derby means to ask the people of England distinctly, whether they will stand by a ministry determined to resist all encroachments upon the ecclesiastical privileges of the Establishment, and to extend, if possible, its sphere of influence, by assigning to it the superintendence of the people's education? Inasmuch, therefore, as he has boldly thrown down the gauntlet, it would be contemptible pusillanimity in us not to step forward and pick it up. We may be unable to do all that we could wish, but we are bound by the strongest considerations to do all that we can. None can blame us for asserting at the hustings, or in the poll-booth, principles respecting which the Premier himself has summoned us to record a verdict. If we are now inactive and silent, we shall be trampled upon, and shall deserve it. The time for neutrality on this question has gone by. We must nerve our arms, and "strike," with all our force, "while the iron is hot."

## THE WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.

WE have great pleasure in directing attention to the interesting appeal elsewhere on behalf of a new society, established for promoting the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of our working population. The promoters of the new movement seem to have formed a very correct estimate of the work to be performed, and of the means of doing it. They proceed upon the conviction, which every day's experience proves to be well-founded, that in order to bring the great mass of the working classes under the influence of religious truth, we must take it to them not in the shape of dogmatic theology or sectarianism, but in union with other branches of knowledge. We may build churches and chapels, but only an infinitesimal portion of the poor frequent them; and this not simply because they cannot find accommodation, but from strong, and not altogether unfounded, prejudices against all religious organizations, and from indifference which has never been assailed, and is scarcely possible to grapple with. We have again and again reiterated our belief that with our ordinary religious agency it is impossible to reach the great mass of the working classes, and are heartily pleased to find an institution projected for doing something towards supplying the great want of the present day.

We are not insensible that there is growing up a sound and deep conviction of the claims of the working classes upon those above them, and that this feeling is becoming more and more embodied in deeds. Though there may have been little organization, there has been much activity. Isolated efforts have met with signal success, and held out a promise of larger results to wider agency. It needed just such an organization as the "Working Men's Educational Union" to give unity, system, and direction, to these scattered efforts. The basis of the society is happily chosen. It is not established so much to do a great work, as to help others to do it. It involves no vast machinery—no great expenditure—no formidable staff of paid officials. But it simply steps forward to provide, by means of organization and correspondence, for an economy of resources now to a great extent wasted. "Union is strength," and "economy is a great revenue," seem to be the two leading ideas that characterise its mode of action.

The measures which the new society propose for elevating their fellow-countrymen are simple and available, and have the additional merit of indirectly securing their object. Thousands of the labouring classes who would turn with aversion



# SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE

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THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNE and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

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## MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

### SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CONTRIBUTORS to this SOCIETY, was held in the WATERLOO-ROOMS, EDINBURGH, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. WILLIAM FRASER, Writer to the Signet, the Senior Director, in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN having addressed the Meeting on the subjects contained in the Report,

Mr. C. W. ANDERSON, the Convenor of the Committee appointed to prepare it, laid on the table the Report from the Directors. He referred to the steady and progressive increase of the Society, which is exhibited in the tabular view now submitted.

#### REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS.

The new business effected during the past year is again considerably in advance of that of any preceding year.

The Proposals accepted have been 677, assuring the sum of £274,775; and on these the Premiums payable yearly, for life or for a term of years, amount to £7,663 1s. A considerable sum has also been received for Premiums by single payment.

At the close of the year there had been issued in all 5,236 Policies, assuring nearly £2,300,000. The amount of subsisting Assurances was then £1,866,488. The Accumulated Fund amounted to £307,803, and the yearly income to about £61,500.

The amount of the claims which have emerged last year is £23,450, by the death of 36 members. This is still a very small proportion, considering the increased age of the Institution, and the large number over whom the casualties are spread.

It will be in the recollection of the Contributors, that important resolutions were adopted by this Institution three years since, having for their object the removal of many of the grounds of forfeiture to which the Policies of Members were previously subject. Subsequent experience has confirmed the Directors in their opinion of the soundness of the Resolutions then adopted, and they have now the satisfaction of submitting to the Contributors suggestions for extending them still further. In the course of last year the Directors, in concert with other Life Assurance Offices, had under consideration how far, consistently with safety and propriety, additional immunities could be granted, with the view of increasing the commercial value of the Policies and the sense of security in the minds of the Members. They have resolved, with the sanction prescribed by the Constitution, to recommend to the Contributors that the 7th and 8th Articles of the Laws should be altered in the terms to be submitted to the Meeting.

By the proposed alterations, the Directors (under certain necessary precautions) are to be empowered, on application, to make arrangements by which the great body of the Members will be secured, after a fixed period, from any charge for additional premiums, in the event of their going beyond the limits of Europe, or entering into military or naval service; and generally to exempt their policies from every ground of forfeiture whatever, excepting fraud or intentional falsehood. The effect of these alterations must be to enhance greatly the value of the Policies as marketable securities; and the Directors feel satisfied that they secure the Institution against any appreciable risk, by providing that the exemption shall not in any case take effect until after the lapse of five years from the date of the Policy.

The year which has commenced is that in which the investigation of the affairs of the Institution is to be made, with a view to the first division of the Surplus. In terms of the Deed of Constitution, the surplus is then, under the specified reserve, to be allocated to those Members who shall have paid in premiums, with interest accumulated at 4 per cent., a sum equal to the amount of their Assurances; as well as, contingently, to those who shall have so completed their accumulation within the next septennial period. The arrangements for this purpose are receiving, and will continue to receive, the earnest attention of the Directors, who confidently anticipate that a very favourable result will be submitted to the next General Meeting.

This Report, with the several states appended, and the Report by the Auditors, were read.

Mr. ROBERT MACFARLANE, Advocate, moved:—

"That the Meeting approve of the Report now read; and further approve of and adopt the alterations on the 7th and 8th Articles of the Laws and Regulations submitted by the Directors."

Mr. GEORGE HOPE, Fenton Barns, East Lothian, seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. STEVEN, of Trinity College Church, seconded by Mr. HUNTER, Publisher, the thanks of the Meeting were given to the Directors for their services during the past year.

The Management was then constituted for the ensuing year:—Messrs. John Hunter, Auditor of the Court of Session; John Parker, of the Inland Revenue Office; and Charles Lawson, jun., Seedsman, being appointed Directors in the room of those who retire from the Board by rotation.

#### BIENNIAL PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

In Years	Number of New Policies.	Amount of New Assurances.	Annual Premiums on these
1842	510	240,485	£6,551
1843			
1844	658	281,082	7,600
1845			
1846	888	404,734	11,654
1847			
1848	997	410,933	12,411
1849			
1850	1,269	535,137	14,822
1851			

Edinburgh, March, 1852. JAMES WATSON, Manager.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION (incorporated by Act of Parliament) is the only Scottish Office in which the advantages of MUTUAL ASSURANCE can be obtained at MODERATE PREMIUMS. The Assured are at the same time specially exempt from personal liability.

The principle on which the Profits are divided is at once safe, equitable, and favourable to good lives—the Surplus being re-

served for those Members who alone can have made Surplus Payments; in other words, for those whose Premiums, with Accumulated Interest, amount to the sums in their Policies.

Annual Premium to assure £100 at Death.

Age—25.	30	35	40	45	50
£1 18 0	£2 1 6	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7

It will be seen, on comparison, that the same Premium which, at Age 30, for example, is charged in the other Scottish Mutual Offices for Assurance of £1,000, will secure in this Society a Policy for £1,230.

Forms of Proposal, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information may be had on application.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

Office in London, No. 12, Moorgate-street.

## LONDON MUTUAL LIFE and GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

Established for Granting Assurances on Lives, Guarantee for Fidelity, Endowments, Loans, and Annuities.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament: with a Guarantee Fund of £50,000.

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Henry Tucker, Esq., Stamford-hill.

Thomas Spalding, Esq., Drury-lane.

Edward Swaine, Esq., 185, Piccadilly.

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Peter Broad, Esq., Tavistock-street, and Shepherd's Bush.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., T. mole, and 79, Cumberland-street.

Joseph Davis, Esq., Stock Exchange, and Hackney.

Benjamin Wigg Hickling, Esq., 2, Noble-street, and Norwood.

George Stanley Hinchliff, Esq., St. Peter's, Hammermith.

John S. Margeson, Esq., Cheapside, and Peckham.

George Moore, Esq., Holborn-hill, and East Brixton.

Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., Paternoster-row, and Hackney.

Joseph Tucker, Esq., Gresham-street, and Woodford.

George Wilson, Esq., Westminster, and Notting-hill.

#### AUDITORS.

William Hopwood, Esq., Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row.

Edwin Fox, Esq., St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

J. Parrington, Esq., 16, King-street, City.

#### COUNSEL.

Robert Lush, Esq., Inner Temple.

Chas. James Foster, Esq., LL.D., Lincoln's-inn.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Bevil Peacock, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-circus.

E. Pye Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S., Billiter-square.

#### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Finch and Sheppard, Moorgate-street.

Joseph Musket Lettis, Esq., Gray's Inn.

#### "ONE SHILLING A WEEK, WHAT WILL IT DO?"

READER! the above question is worthy of consideration. You may deem this amount very small, but by the following example it is shown, that, by provident forethought, much may be accomplished therewith.

Suppose your age to be thirty-two, for the small premium of about "One Shilling a Week," or £2 10s. 8d. per year, paid to the Society issuing this paper, you can secure at death ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING!! and which may be bequeathed to wife, children, family, or friend, just as you please. Besides which, this Institution being STRICTLY MUTUAL, giving the whole profits back to the Assured (who are Members), greatly increases the sum secured by the policy.

On being accepted a Member of the Society, and the first premium paid, should death occur that self-same day, you would leave £100, for one year's premium of £2 10s. 8d. Any amount of provision may thus be made, as Policies are granted from £20 to £5,000, to suit the circumstances of all classes.

The husband and father who has made no provision against the event of his death, for those dependent on him for their daily maintenance and comfort, should be deeply anxious, when he reflects upon the fact, that the support of his family depends upon his own uncertain existence, and that at any day or hour they may be deprived of that mainstay which his daily industry secures—the wife left a sorrowing widow, and his off-spring fatherless, helpless children; and thus the husband and father the stay and support, the income and the home, be removed for ever from their sight!

Surely, then, one spark of principle and forethought ought to be sufficient to influence a man to make some provision for those dear to him—a provision which the resources of LIFE ASSURANCE place within his reach.

Well may it then be asked, Who would not thus appropriate One Shilling a Week for the future support and well-being of those we love? having in the doing thereof the certainty of this small amount of less than two-pence per day returning so great a blessing, and at a time when so much needed.

These "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" are issued by the Directors of the above Society, Chief Office, 63, Moorgate-street, London. Where detailed and ample prospectuses may be obtained (gratis), and all the above-mentioned advantages secured.

By order, H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

Dec., 1850.

#### LOANS GRANTED.

## THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK, incorporated

by Charter, besides transacting all ordinary Banking business, continues to allow,

ON DEPOSITS for 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum; and on sums for shorter periods and at Call—interest varying with the amount and time in Bank; and grants

CASH CREDITS for indefinite periods, on sufficient securities, at 1 per cent. commission half-yearly on the amount of the credit, and 5 per cent. per annum interest on the balance only at debit; and

LOANS for short periods on marketable securities, at rates varying with the circumstances.

Every additional information, and forms for opening accounts, &c., will be supplied at the Bank and its Branches, or sent by post on application.

By Order of the Court of Directors, HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 10 0	2 18 0
7 10 0	3 3 0
8 10 0	3 10 0
9 9 0	3 18 0
14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(NEAR THE MANSION-HOUSE), LONDON.

## PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES,

And a rapid Cure of

ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE OF COUGH.

Glasgow, No. 2, Tron-gate, Nov. 20, 1851.

"Sir,—Miss Jemima Livingstone, aged eighteen years, residing at the Carlton hill, Edinburgh, was for a long time afflicted with a very severe cough and irritation of the air passages. Both external and internal medicines were used, but with little effect, until, as a last resource, Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers were tried, and we are happy to say with best results. We may mention, as a further recommendation, that the young lady's father is a medical man, and administered the wafers to her himself.

Yours, &c., J. R. & M. ALLEN."

#### ANOTHER CURE OF A THIRTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMA.

"17, Church-lane, Hull.

"Sir,—I have suffered more than I can describe from the effects of an asthma, which has for years rendered my days irksome, and my nights sleepless. It was brought on by cold, while accompanying the retreat of Sir John Moore. I have had the ablest advice, but nothing has given me one-tenth part of the benefit which your Dr. Locock's Wafers have.

(Signed) WALTER ERRINGTON,

late Grenadier Guards.

Witness—Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, chemist, Market-place, Hull."

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 331.]

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

OUR paper of last week contained a letter from "A Nonconformist Elector," calling upon the friends of Anti-state-church principles to pay due respect to their own position, and to the cause which they profess to have at heart, at the approaching general election. Another letter from another pen, upon the same subject, will be found in our columns this week. The two taken together supply all that is desirable in the way of practical suggestion. It will be needless for us, therefore, to go over ground which has been so well marked out by our correspondents. Our object in the following remarks will be restricted to the furnishing of those reasons which are calculated, we think, to stimulate the activity of our friends, and induce them, according to the circumstances in which they may be placed, to reduce to practice the advice thus tendered to them.

We may observe, then, in the first place, that the next general election will place within reach of those who hold and value Anti-state-church principles, a more favourable opportunity for making constitutional machinery subservient to their promotion, than has of late years occurred. At first glance, indeed, the very opposite to this might appear to be the true state of the case. Our free commercial policy is supposed to be in peril, and the sense of the constituent bodies will be primarily asked and expressed on the question of the food-tax. This is a sufficient reason why those who are anxious to advance a sound ecclesiastical policy should be careful not to do so at the present crisis by such methods as would necessarily tend to falsify the verdict of the country on the subject of Free-trade. But, as our correspondents have pointed out, much good may be done without risking in the least the return of staunch enemies to the food monopoly. Meanwhile, the state of parties is in our favour. When Whigs and Tories, as at the last general election, closely approach each other, they invariably coalesce, if necessary, to put down whatever goes beyond the narrow boundaries of their political creed. Happily for us, they are now in a position of violent antagonism to each other. A wide gulph separates them, and mutual understanding has become impossible. The Whigs, therefore, are forced in their exigency to rely upon the co-operation of that larger and more active section of the liberal constituencies which goes beyond them. They cannot now, as heretofore, claim to monopolize the support of the party of progress. They can be most easily compelled to share with others advantages which they have been wont to claim exclusively for themselves. Danger has tamed them. Adversity has taken some of the starch out of their superciliousness. Where they once dictated they must now be content with having an equal voice with others. Where they have two members they will gladly put up with one. The parties are now so relatively placed as to be under a sort of compulsion to "give as well as take." It will be an egregious blunder on our part if we fail to turn so felicitous a conjuncture to favourable account.

The considerations we have touched upon in the preceding paragraph, will avail in other cases besides those in which our friends may deem it prudent to nominate a candidate of their own. The same exigency which will force the Whig section, in some instances, to forego the selection of both members of their own party, will also dispose them to be somewhat more accommodating than usual in reference to topics which they have been accustomed to dismiss with an off-hand carelessness of manner. The times will not allow of their treating even a small number of the electoral body, who hang consistently together, with any show of indifference. They will be civil, patient, and, if possible, compliant. In few cases can it be expected that they should profess to go the lengths of earnest Anti-state-churchmen. But in most, they may be successfully pressed to take some few steps forward in the right direction. We may exact from them, for instance, a decisive condemnation of church-rates. We may obtain their easy assent to the abolition of ecclesiastical courts. We may wring from them a pledge against all further grants of public money for religious purposes, whether at home or in the colonies. We may show them, in a word, that, however indifferent they may be to ecclesiastical questions, and however ignorant of their bearing upon the interests of the people, there are, nevertheless, numbers possessed of the suffrage who look at such matters with the keenest anxiety, and who will not suffer any fair opportunity to slip of using the power conferred upon them by the constitution to put such matters upon a sound footing. The general influence of all this upon the minds of liberal members will be to produce caution in relation to all the ecclesiastical subjects which are brought under the notice of Parliament; to remind them, on such occasions, that their movements, speeches, and votes will be closely watched; and to prevent them from heedlessly supporting any measure having a manifest tendency to exasperate the ill-will, and to aggravate the evils, created by a system of favouritism in regard to religion.

We may enforce attention to the advice of our correspondents by a reference to the inertness which inevitably succeeds any suspension, even for one occasion only, of useful activities. As Dissenters, we have only just begun to assert the rights due to us in electoral matters. We made a successful commencement in 1847. It will be naturally expected of us that we should pursue our advantage in the impending constitutional struggle. If now we retire into obscurity on the pretext of assisting Free-trade, pretexts will not be wanting at succeeding elections. The country will probably be appealed to before long on the question of Parliamentary Reform. When that has been settled, some other question of national importance will push itself into notice. We can gain no way for that of Church Establishments but by resolutely elbowing for it. Besides, every act in a given direction tends to the formation of a habit, and every intermission to the prevention of that result. There are men who can rise early in the morning with the utmost ease, if, after having begun to do so, they allow of no excuse for breaking their resolution; but who, when once that resolution has been broken, invariably relapse into the indolence natural to them. What we fail to attempt this election we shall find it much harder to attempt next—whereas, if we act a becoming part now, it will be easier in every way to do so hereafter. The effect upon our own minds will be beneficial—the impression made upon the minds of others will be salutary. Our decision will be less and less a matter of surprise every time we display it, and, of course, the less surprising it becomes to others, the less trying and irksome will it be for ourselves. Every step forward will facilitate the next. We have already taken one—let us not be so foolish and inconsistent as to recede again.

If any hesitancy should exist in the minds of our readers, as to the course which it will be proper for them to pursue at the approaching general election, surely the challenge of the Earl of Derby, thrown out in the peroration of his speech on

Monday night, might suffice to bring them to decision. He purposes taking the sense of the people, not on the Free-trade question only, but on that of upholding what he terms "the Protestant institutions of the country," and of giving "strength and increased power to religious and moral education throughout the land." No Dissenter, surely, is so inexperienced and verdant as to be unable to translate such phrases as these into the vernacular. They mean nothing more nor less than "State-church ascendancy." Lord Derby means to ask the people of England distinctly, whether they will stand by a ministry determined to resist all encroachments upon the ecclesiastical privileges of the Establishment, and to extend, if possible, its sphere of influence, by assigning to it the superintendence of the people's education? Inasmuch, therefore, as he has boldly thrown down the gauntlet, it would be contemptible pusillanimity in us not to step forward and pick it up. We may be unable to do all that we could wish, but we are bound by the strongest considerations to do all that we can. None can blame us for asserting at the hustings, or in the poll-booth, principles respecting which the Premier himself has summoned us to record a verdict. If we are now inactive and silent, we shall be trampled upon, and shall deserve it. The time for neutrality on this question has gone by. We must nerve our arms, and "strike," with all our force, "while the iron is hot."

## THE WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.

WE have great pleasure in directing attention to the interesting appeal elsewhere on behalf of a new society, established for promoting the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of our working population. The promoters of the new movement seem to have formed a very correct estimate of the work to be performed, and of the means of doing it. They proceed upon the conviction, which every day's experience proves to be well-founded, that in order to bring the great mass of the working classes under the influence of religious truth, we must take it to them not in the shape of dogmatic theology or sectarianism, but in union with other branches of knowledge. We may build churches and chapels, but only an infinitesimal portion of the poor frequent them, and this not simply because they cannot find accommodation, but from strong, and not altogether unfounded, prejudices against all religious organizations, and from indifference which has never been assailed, and is scarcely possible to grapple with. We have again and again reiterated our belief that with our ordinary religious agency it is impossible to reach the great mass of the working classes, and are heartily pleased to find an institution projected for doing something towards supplying the great want of the present day.

We are not insensible that there is growing up a sound and deep conviction of the claims of the working classes upon those above them, and that this feeling is becoming more and more embodied in deeds. Though there may have been little organization, there has been much activity. Isolated efforts have met with signal success, and held out a promise of larger results to wider agency. It needed just such an organization as the "Working Men's Educational Union" to give unity, system, and direction, to these scattered efforts. The basis of the society is happily chosen. It is not established so much to do a great work, as to help others to do it. It involves no vast machinery—no great expenditure—no formidable staff of paid officials. But it simply steps forward to provide, by means of organization and correspondence, for an economy of resources now to a great extent wasted. "Union is strength," and "economy is a great revenue," seem to be the two leading ideas that characterize its mode of action.

The measures which the new society propose for elevating their fellow-countrymen are simple and available, and have the additional merit of indirectly securing their object. Thousands of the labouring classes who would turn with aversion



from direct spiritual teaching will gladly attend a popular lecture on secular topics framed in a Christian spirit. It will be seen that the Union proposes to carry out its object by means of lectures of this character illustrated by diagrams, drawings, maps and plans necessary to assist the understanding of the uneducated—the preparation of outline or skeleton lectures for the use of those who engage in the work—encouraging the publication of books of a popular, cheap, and suitable character on general literature, for the use of lending or reading-room libraries, and the formation of mutual instruction classes. The facilities for carrying out this plan of operations are to a great extent in existence and available. School-room accommodation is abundant both in London and the country, and might, to a great extent, be obtained for evening lectures; and the Union reckons upon the gratuitous assistance of ministers of religion, schoolmasters, Sunday-school teachers, &c. We are further told that “openings for the work are known to exist in every direction, and already the Union is in correspondence with those in all parts of the metropolis and the provinces who have either commenced, or are about to originate, kindred operations.” The committee propose to commence immediate operations as soon as £2,500 is in hand,—“an amount,” it is justly remarked, “not more than half the sum almost weekly contributed for the erection of some local building for religious or benevolent purposes, but at the same time a sum which will enable the Union to propagate and illustrate a thousand-fold lectures, which are now got up with great labour by individuals for a single delivery.”

The scheme appears to us marked with many valuable features. It proposes to interfere as little as possible with the independent action of local agency—the object of the Union being to promote and assist these objects rather than undertake them. As the committee and subscribers will consist of members of all denominations of evangelical Christians, some guarantee will thus be afforded that the constitution will not be perverted to any class objects. And, lastly, after the original outlay, the Union, by the sale or loan of its diagrams and publications, may become, to a great extent, self-supporting.

The institution thus presents many and powerful claims upon the active sympathy of the friends of religion and education. Were its object less meritorious, and its means less simple and effective, it would be a happy augury to find so many gentlemen of influence and ability interesting themselves thus openly in the welfare of the working classes. No doubt there will be many difficulties to be encountered, and perhaps success will be slow. But it is a step in the right direction, and will, we doubt not, lead to further and more direct efforts for laying hold of the minds and consciences of the masses of the population. The Union is a true Evangelical Alliance—far better adapted to promote union among Christians than special organizations for that object. We cordially wish it that success which zeal, judgment, and fairness in its management, are, under the blessing of Heaven, calculated to command.

#### DISSENTERS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent, “A Nonconformist Elector” has done good service to a good cause, in insisting on the necessity of immediate preparedness on the part of Protestant Dissenters for the exigencies of the approaching general election. Of all the political parties in the country they can least afford to forego the advantages derivable from foresight and promptitude, seeing that they have but too lately committed themselves to an aggressive policy, and have yet much to learn and to do ere they can hope to witness its success. Let other sections of the Liberal body decide and act as they may, Nonconformists will surely be wanting both in wisdom and in large-hearted patriotism, if they consent to waive all ecclesiastical and cognate topics in consideration of the dangers alleged to beset Free-trade. There are other interests, specially in their keeping, which are likely to be jeopardised by the present complex position of public affairs. The resuscitation of the League, and the rallying cry sent forth from Manchester, will prove a godsend to the Whigs, and to all politicians who are sound on the one question, but on no other. The Manchester School, right as it is in the main, has already turned out some wretched sciolists in matters pertaining to religion and conscience—men whose legislation would prove as pernicious to the mind and moral character of the nation as that of their opponents has been hostile to its material welfare. State-educationists and favourers of the indiscriminate endowment principle, are especially likely to find their way into the House of Commons under cover of a cloud of dust raised by the Free-trade phalanx. It will suit their purpose admirably to be allowed to obtain possession of the citadel unchallenged on these points, while the prestige of success in one department of political action will facilitate their progress in other and

less excellent directions. It is easy enough for Dissenters to consent to let such questions remain in abeyance now; but will those who abjure them to quiescence for the sake of resisting Protectionists, consent to keep them in abeyance when Protectionism shall have been finally routed?

It is not too much to say that there are many constituencies which will not be called upon to pronounce upon the Free-trade question at all! In the metropolitan boroughs, in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and such like, there is no more likelihood that a bread-taxer will be sent to Parliament, than that Lord Derby will bring forward the People's Charter. In such cases a Peelite, or a Conservative of a mild type, may oust a Whig, but whoever wins will be a Free-trader, and the probability is that so far as political progress is concerned, the elected may prove a more hopeful man than the ejected. In agricultural boroughs let Whigs, Radicals, and Dissenters, combine to crush monopoly; but elsewhere let battle be given for other great questions, as though that of Free-trade had been irrevocably settled, as, in fact, in such cases it is so settled. If Dissenters agree again and again to defer starting their coach until the political highway is perfectly clear, the old drivers, Whig and Whig-Radical, will take care enough that the new vehicle never leaves the coach-house. Happily the “keeping out of the Tories” is a bugbear which cannot be made to do duty on the present occasion; and, as happily, the Whigs have gone out in such bad odour, that neither Radicals nor Dissenters need be warned against making sacrifices to replace them.

It is high time that in all boroughs in which Liberalism is dominant, and Dissent numerically strong, that at least one of the two members returned should, in addition to being sound on other points of the Reform creed, be Anti-state-church also. It is preposterous in Whigs or in Radicals to claim both seats, when a moiety, or perchance a majority, of the Liberal constituency are represented by neither, and, perhaps, misrepresented by both; more particularly as the Dissenters' candidate would invariably go the full length of their tether in matters merely political and financial. To break up this system, it would be worth while letting in a dozen or a score Peel-Conservatives, in lieu of as many Whigs, or even Radicals. It would be a drastic dose, but it would operate for a long period.

But it will be in vain that Dissenters are decided, unless decision be manifested at the right juncture. As already pointed out by your correspondent, it is in the preliminary steps for the choice of candidates that good may most easily be effected, and mischief with the least difficulty be averted. But it is just here that Dissenters usually fail. Unwilling to exchange the quiet of home for electioneering turmoil, they are apt to remain in their parlours, asking each other who is likely to come forward for their borough, and, instead of determining so important a question themselves, to leave it to be answered by the Reform Club, or a knot of fussy, self-important, public-house-parlour politicians, who would be serviceable as allies, but whose leadership is frequently a miserable mistake. Were the Dissenters, on such occasions, to claim the exercise of that share of influence to which their numbers and intelligence entitle them, and to infuse into their movements that spirit of earnestness, and of unbending resolve, which characterises their spasmodic efforts on the political stage, they would often, without difficulty and without complaint, guide their brother Reformers into the right track, and lead them on to solid triumphs.

It is, however, impossible to lecture Nonconformist electors on the duty of choosing the right men, without at the same time remembering the paucity of really eligible names from which they have hitherto had to make their election. A well-known Anti-state-churchman tells me that he has been requested to stand for a dozen places, and I have had, during the last two years, repeated inquiries addressed to me from parties in various boroughs, for the names of men willing to sit for or to contest boroughs largely pervaded by the Anti-state-church sentiment. At present, evangelical Dissenters are chiefly represented, when their views are represented at all, by Liberal Churchmen, by Roman Catholics, by Quakers, by Unitarians, by Rationalists, and by men whose religious opinions it would be difficult to categorize. There are, it is true, a few members directly connected with our religious organizations, but no one of them exercises a commanding influence in the House, or makes it his business to turn to account the many available opportunities for saying the right thing on ecclesiastical topics. Yet is it supposed that we have exhausted our list of men capable of doing good service to Nonconformity inside the House as well as out of it? On the contrary, it would be easy to mention some who, it is felt, ought to yield to the urgent requests made to them to serve their country in that important sphere, even though in doing so they should have to contract their beneficent labours elsewhere. Now, if ever, is the period when those who hold Nonconforming principles in all their integrity—especially in relation to popular education—and who possess the confidence of large bodies of their Nonconforming brethren, should

be willing to make a present sacrifice of time, ease, money, and feeling, to avert legislation which will involve still heavier burdens on themselves or their children at a future day.

As the present is the time for suggestions, as the general election will be that of action, I had intended asking the attention of your readers to some other, and not less important points, but I have already run on at sufficient length to require me to forbear now, if not justify my asking for additional space in a future number.

Your obedient servant,

EARNEST.

#### GREAT ANTI-STATE-CHURCH TRIUMPH.

(Abridged from the Hampshire Independent).

On Tuesday evening the largest public meeting ever held in Southampton took place at the Victoria Rooms, and resulted in the complete overthrow of the intolerant object for which it was convened, and the adoption of an Anti-state-church amendment by an overwhelming majority. Some five or six days previously hand-bills and flaming posters were circulated about the town, headed “British Protestant League,” announcing a meeting at the Town Hall, “to petition her Majesty's Government immediately to withdraw the Maynooth Grant, to expel the Jesuits from the British dominions (or, as the large bills expressed it, “to order the final prohibition and banishment of the Jesuits”), and to open to public inspection all nunneries, monasteries, &c., &c.” The bills further stated, that “the meeting will embrace the co-operation of all ecclesiastical denominations holding the fundamental principles of the Reformation.” The excitement caused by the announcement increased as the day of meeting drew near, and no less than seven different hand-bills were circulated from various parties, also having reference to the subject. The place of meeting was changed, during Tuesday, from the Town Hall to the Victoria Rooms, in consequence of the large numbers expected to attend; and, by seven o'clock (the hour at which the meeting was convened), the large room was nearly filled, and soon became densely crowded. Nearly all the seats were removed from the room, to afford standing accommodation; and every nook and corner was crammed with human beings. Many others were compelled to go away.

Alderman Palk moved the Mayor to the chair, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings at once commenced.

The Mayor said he called all meetings which were termed public only public humbugs, unless all who wished were permitted to speak. A gentleman named May, who was present, had written to him to know if he could have the Town Hall for a religious meeting. He replied that the Town Hall was at the service of all who wished to interest the people. He afterwards received another letter, requesting him to take the chair, which he said he should be happy to do if he was not prevented by the state of his health. He had no idea at that time of the objects of the Protestant League, and he did not know that there was anything about the expulsion of the Jesuits, or the Maynooth Grant, to be brought forward until he saw the large handbill which they had published, and then he was, he must confess, amazingly astonished [cheers]. Let them inquire who these Jesuits were. He did not know but what he might be called one [laughter]. He was desirous of knowing who they were, of observing the marks on their faces, their height, length, and shape [cheers]. He had never found any man interfering with his religious opinions; if he had, he should make him ride on his shoe out of his shop very soon [cheers]. He, for one, did not care whether Cardinal Wiseman was a cardinal or a bishop [hear, hear]. He would just as soon see Cardinal Wiseman plant out a diocese as the Bishop of Winchester, for he did not acknowledge either of them [cheers]. He had no objection to the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth, but they ought also to withdraw all other grants with it [loud cheers]. He objected to all Government grants for religious purposes, for the Government had no right to take any portion of the taxes for the support of religion, and it was misapplied nine times in ten. The bill then proposed to open to public inspection all nunneries. That was certainly a fine idea [cheers]. He wanted to know, if any friend of his chose to be a nun, whether he had any right to interfere. They returned to Parliament men of sufficient intelligence to cause the inspection of all nunneries, as far as they had a right to expect. There were other places which required inspection quite as much as nunneries [cheers]. He had, in company with some friends, had an interview with Sir Frederick Thesiger on the previous day, who had stated that he was willing and ready to reform even the Reform Bill, if any abuse was pointed out; and they represented to him the position of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester [cheers], as a proper subject for reform, when he promised to investigate the matter; and he had no doubt but that that abuse would be remedied. He then read a letter which had been addressed by Mr. May to Sir A. E. Cockburn, M.P., demanding that gentleman's presence to assist in the great demonstration of that meeting; and said he had told Sir Alexander that the people of Southampton could very well settle the business of these gentlemen without his assistance [laughter and cheers], and perhaps save a demonstration elsewhere. Having expressed his regret that such a feeling of animosity had arisen as had been shown by the number of bills which had been circulated in the town, and his regret that at the last meeting which was held the chairman had refused to permit any amendment to be moved, he claimed for the deputation who were about to address



them all that respect and attention which Englishmen deserved, whatever they might have to say, and concluded by calling upon Mr. May, the Secretary to the League, to explain the objects of the meeting, and the principles of the association.

Mr. May then addressed the meeting. They had individually and collectively given Rome too much toleration (cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes"), and however much they might admire the principles of civil and religious liberty, it was no reason why they should allow their rights and privileges to be trampled upon. The Protestants of England must associate together in alliance, or they might, some fine morning, like the citizens of Paris, discover, too late, that their dearest interests were gone, and that the day of their merciful visitation was past [derisive laughter]. The nunneries, they well knew, ought to be subjected to some restriction [No]; but he said yes. Look at the case of Lady Harris, a few days back. A beautiful young widow, twenty-six years old, was induced by the Jesuits to give up a splendid home, and £10,000 a year, and give it to whom? ["More fool she," and laughter.] Well, it was a great pity. It was well known that nineteen out of every twenty females immured within the walls of monasteries would be glad to get out if they could [cheers].

Captain Hayes moved the adoption of a petition for the inspection of nunneries. The speaker having read the proposed petition, admitted, amidst much laughter, that they had made a great mistake in coming to Southampton, although he thought the objects of the League were such as to meet with their approbation. They did not come for any other purpose but to strengthen the Protestant cause of the kingdom; and, as he felt exceedingly ill, he should leave their cause in the hands of the rev. gentleman who had come to Southampton expressly to address them.

The Rev. Tension Cuffe seconded the motion, and expressed the deep regret which he had felt at being compelled, some time since, to secede from the Established Church. Although he had signed many petitions against Catholic emancipation, he would not seek to reverse that which had now been granted to them, for now they had let them see whether Popery or Protestantism was the true religion. He took the Bible as his standard, and with that book in his hand he would meet any Roman Catholic priest in the British dominions [cheers and hisses]. Ever since he was ordained in 1818, he had challenged the Roman Catholic priest of every parish in which he had been to meet him in controversy, and the last man he had so challenged was Dr. Doyle, Cardinal Wiseman's chaplain, who told him that he wanted common sense [laughter, and cries of "True, true"]. He for one denied both the supremacy of St. Peter and that of the Archbishop of Canterbury; because, in the word of God, one ecclesiastic had no authority over another [tremendous cheering]. He had not expected that that sentiment would be so well received [renewed cheering]. Where was the difference between the authority of Cardinal Wiseman and that of the Archbishop of Canterbury? Why, that the authority of the one was derived from a foreign prince—the other from the law of the land; both were contrary to the word of God [cheers]. The Primate of England exercised his authority in opposition to the laws of God, and in accordance with the laws of the land—the other in opposition to both; and he objected to the manner in which their titles had been acknowledged in this country. He asserted that he was for twenty years a curate in Ireland, but had never met a gentleman or a scholar amongst the Roman Catholic priests [great uproar]; he had always found them to be the most hard-hearted set of men he had ever met with [continued disapprobation]. He had never seen a priest yet who had ever done a generous or kind action [loud cries of "Shame," "False," &c.]; and if there ever was a system on earth calculated to take a man's natural senses from him, Popery was that system. Let them give the people the Bible, and they would rise as one man against Maynooth, and all the evils consequent upon so base a system. They were now paying £30,000 a year to teach men to be traitors to God, and rebellious subjects, and he called upon the meeting to unite for the purpose of putting down such a system.

The Mayor inquired what had become of the first resolution, observing that the one which had been handed to him was the second.

After some consultation, it was explained that the Protestant League had withdrawn it to suit the views of the Protestant Alliance, the deputation having visited them on their coming to Southampton.

The Mayor then said he should be happy to hear any person who wished to address the meeting, and as Mr. Pond had just intimated to him his intention to propose an amendment he would now call upon him to do so.

Mr. H. Pond came forward amidst loud cheering, and said that he could hardly have conceived that any man, or set of men, could have been found hardy enough, and intolerant enough, to have come before the public, at that time of day, with such a string of monstrous propositions as the handbill contained [hear, and cheers]. The right of private judgment, forsooth! Why, it had never been much more grossly infringed upon than in that placard [renewed cheers]. When he gave his consent to take the position which he then occupied, and to move an amendment on Anti-state-church principles, he did anticipate that he had undertaken a very onerous and difficult task, for he thought he should have had to listen to long and eloquent addresses, bristling with facts and arguments, against which he would have found some difficulty to contend; but he had only to deal with a very small matter indeed, for he appealed to the meeting whether a greater farce or a

more miserable sham had ever been played off before the public. The amendment which he had to move was as follows:—

Resolved,—That this Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Southampton, determined to uphold and maintain, in its fullest integrity, the fundamental principle of the Reformation—viz., the right of private judgment—hereby declares its opposition to all interference by secular governments in matters of religion; deprecates the attempt to impose any legislative enactment which shall encroach on the sacred domain of conscience, or subject any member of the community to pains and penalties on account of his religious opinions; and declares itself in favour of the withdrawal of all ecclesiastical endowments by the State, and all grants of public money for sectarian purposes, thus leaving every creed free and untrammelled, to stand or fall according as it be true or false [loud and long-continued cheering].

He offered his most strenuous opposition to Popery, whether he found it in the Church of Rome or in the Church of England—whether he encountered it in the person of an Independent or a Baptist preacher—or whether he found it running rampant in the Wesleyan denomination [great cheering]. He did not choose to take one given class, and say that they supported Popery, and that another did not—every man who attempted to place a barrier between his conscience and his God was a supporter of Popery. He quoted the Protest of Spiera, the Confession of Augsburg, and the Constitution of the first Reformed Church, together with the opinion of John Locke, and other historical documents, in support of his amendment. Religion was far too holy and sublime a matter to be united with the corruptible and tortuous movements of a State-policy; and whilst he contended for the most absolute freedom of thought for every man in religious affairs, on the common grounds of liberty, he did so on higher grounds than these, and in justice to the claims of their common Christianity [applause]. He proceeded, by reference to numerous historical facts, to show that the connexion of the Church with the State presented but one long, dark, melancholy, series of persecutions, debasing and revolting in their character, and contrary to the peaceful spirit of love which breathed forth in every line of the teachings of Christ, and the writings of his apostles. He briefly referred to the late Papal aggression controversy, which had resulted in that sham called the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, but the provisions of which no one had attempted to enforce, as an illustration of the futility of attempting to legislate on such matters. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that neither he, nor any one else in that meeting, would see any other attempt made in Parliament to encroach on men's conscientious opinions, but that they might all live to see the day when the golden cord which binds the Church to the State shall be severed, and the pure and holy religion of Christianity, freed from the debasing union which now mars its progress, shall hasten on to the fulfilment of its lofty and divine mission, strong and powerful in its own inherent strength and beauty. Mr. Pond resumed his seat amidst several hearty rounds of applause.

Mr. S. Broad seconded the amendment, affirming that in every case where religion had been allied to the State, it had been a persecuting Church; and it was their duty, if they had any regard for the right of private judgment and full liberty of conscience, not to leave off agitating until the unholy alliance was separated, and every bishop harried from his throne of temporal power [cheers].

The Rev. J. W. Wyld cordially supported the amendment, and denied that, as a member of the Protestant Alliance, he had anything to do with getting up that meeting. He claimed for his fellow-countrymen who differed from him in religious opinions the same right of thinking and acting as he claimed for himself.

Mr. J. Elliott supported the original resolution, in the midst of considerable uproar, caused by the lateness of the hour (eleven o'clock), and shouts from all parts of the room of "Vote, vote," "Put the amendment," &c.

Mr. Moody denied that the Protestant Alliance had any connexion with the Protestant League.

The amendment was then put, when nearly every hand in the crowded assembly was held up in its favour, and about forty against it; and it was, consequently, declared to be carried, amidst tremendous cheering, which continued for several minutes.

Mr. Falvey moved that a petition, in the terms of the amendment, be signed by the Mayor, as chairman of the meeting, and forwarded to both Houses of Parliament, which was at once agreed to unanimously; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

[A correspondent writes to us from Southampton, describing this meeting, and adds:—

I well remember (and probably you do too) about ten years ago, a few friends who had been taught by you the principles of religious freedom, invited you to Southampton, to deliver a lecture on "Nonconformity," when it was generally deemed a hateful name, and a proscribed subject for public discussion. At that meeting of about 150 persons, admitted by ticket (for fear of State-churchism), and in that small room, you deposited the grain of mustard seed which has now grown a luxuriant tree, so that the fowls of the air may lodge in the branches thereof: you then diffused the leaven which is rapidly pervading the whole mass of our community. The little spring of truth which then bubbled up from your own mind, found a few suitable channels by which it might irrigate the surrounding soil, and now those streams are meeting in one majestic river, that will ere long in its course carry every obstacle before it. Events are daily occurring which clearly prove, that the principles of religious liberty are, not only in this town, but throughout the empire, more generally appreciated. And as sure as that to-morrow's sun shall rise, so sure is it that the great object for which we labour, and pray, and wait, shall be accomplished.]

#### ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING IN GLASGOW.

The Glasgow Chronicle of Wednesday last reports at length the speeches at a meeting held the previous evening in the City Hall, on the endowment question. Sir James Anderson presided. One of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, who introduced the second resolution, with these remarks:—

Increasingly averse as I am, Mr. Chairman, to such public appearances, I must confess I felt somewhat anxious to avail myself of the present opportunity, for disabusing the minds of some of the friends of the good cause which has brought us together, who, from my connexion with the Evangelical Alliance, and other forms of Christian union, seem as if they had got impressed with the apprehension that my principles as a Voluntary had relaxed a little in their hold upon my mind, and that I was more than of old disposed to put them in abeyance. I wish to satisfy those friends that they are mistaken; that I am as keen and as staunch as ever; that I hold my principles with the same tenacity, and avow them with the same unreserved openness, and maintain and defend them with the same uncompromising firmness as ever. If, indeed, in carrying out the principles of Christian union, there were required any sacrifice, or even any modification or suppression of other principles held to be obligatory on the conscience by divine authority, I should feel myself constrained, fond as I am of such union, to keep aloof, and be a separatist. But, as I now show to this meeting, I feel my freedom altogether unabridged—as, indeed, by the very constitution of that union, it was guaranteed it should be [cheers].

Having gone over the several points of the resolution—the political injustice, religious dissensions, and social disturbances, caused by a State-church—the Rev. Doctor proceeded:—

But, Mr. Chairman, such considerations as these, what importance soever may be conceived to attach to them, are not to my mind enough. I want to get at principles. Could it but be proved, from the only authority which I can ever acknowledge in such matters—the statute-book of the Church's Head—that it forms a part of the duty incumbent on the government of any country to provide for the religious instruction of its subjects—in other words, for the maintenance of Christianity and the Church of Christ—all such considerations would, with me, go for nothing. This, then, Sir, is what I desiderate—New Testament authority for the principle. Show me that, and I give in; but till that is shown me, I hold out. I take my stand sternly on this ground. It belongs more directly to the former resolution; but I cannot, satisfactorily to myself, dispose of my own without it. The principle has no such sanction,—it has never been produced, and cannot be,—it is anti-scriptural,—it is a "root of bitterness," from which the evils we complain of spring;—and the only effectual way of getting rid of the evil is, by striking at the root. Such State-endowments have no authority in the statute-book of the "kingdom which is not of this world." They are, therefore, to be believed as coming under the description of "plants which our Heavenly Father hath not planted," and which must be "rooted up." I remember, in reading Doctor Buchanan's most interesting "History of the Ten Years' Conflict," being greatly pleased with a speech of that masculine-minded minister, Dr. Cunningham, in the General Assembly, during the debates which terminated in the disruption of the Free Church. The subject under discussion was patronage, and the rights of the Church-courts and the people in the choice of ministers. "All things," said the Doctor, "that concern the nomination, choice, and calling of ministers, are given of God to the people and presbyteries. We do not anywhere read in the New Testament that any others had any part in their calling [hear, hear, and cheers]. Now, suppose the nomination and choice to belong to the people, or to the presbyteries severally, or to both of those jointly, or by mutual consent, it always follows, that the patron's nomination and choice of the minister takes it away from those to whom it is given by God; and, therefore, patronage and presentations of kirks are sinful and unlawful." Here is sound principle—clear, manly, conclusive logic—the *therefore* an undeniably legitimate inference from the premises. Now, all that we want is the fair application of this sound principle to the point before us. It belongs not to one Established Church more than another; but to the question of Establishments in general. I ask, do we anywhere read in the New Testament about the support of the Church being committed to any other hands than the Church's own? If such a word is to be found, let us have it. We shall bow to it. But, if it is not to be found, why should the "therefore" be withheld in this case, and retained in its full force in the other? Is it not quite as legitimate in this as it is in the other? If it "always follows," must it not follow here? Is not the logic equally sound. "We do not anywhere read in the New Testament," of the Church being supported out of State treasuries, or owing her maintenance and progress to any other agency than her own; "therefore" the support of the Church by the State "is sinful and unlawful." If it "always follows" that where the New Testament lays the obligation of any duty upon a particular class, and says nothing of its belonging to any other, the assumption of it by any other is a violation of God's authority, and therefore sinful and unlawful; how can the sequence fail to follow? And this, in truth, is the point, the one point, of the Church and State controversy—the controversy as to civil endowments of Christianity. To this—by all Christians, by all who "tremble at the name of the Lord"—ought the controversy to be brought. On this field, and precisely on this spot of the field, ought it to be fought out, and settled. The question is not whether the endowment of the English Church be extravagant?—whether it be justly and judiciously distributed?—or, whether the system, as there followed, has effected its ends or not? These are all matters that, if wrong, admit of being corrected and ameliorated. But my one question is, "Do we anywhere read in the New Testament" of such endowments at all? And when I find there the Church divinely charged with its own support and advancement—and the appeal made to the grateful generosity and zeal of spiritual men—that is, on the Voluntary principle—and not a hint given from Matthew to Revelation of any foreign source of supply, I must say, I should not like to have upon my conscience the many scornful and bitter things that have been spoken



and uttered against that principle: "He that reproveth God; let him answer it."

The speaker then commented on the scheme of Church Reform propounded by the Rev. Mr. Jordan. That gentleman ought to know that the Dissenters of England and Scotland are of sterner stuff than to consent to an Establishment which no longer threatened their own liberties.

In all this he appears to have forgotten that our very principle, as Voluntaries, is, no State support; that all such support we hold to be itself a violation of Christ's law; so that, even were the security of our church liberties in such a position possible (which we more than doubt), we cannot conscientiously enjoy them on any such terms. It would be a sale of our conscience to purchase them. Mr. Chairman, there is one thing—than which I hardly know another that would convey such an intensity of delight to this old heart of mine—to see, not the State throwing off the Church (though I am persuaded that a greater boon could not be bestowed upon her, even were it against her will that she accepted it), but the Church throwing off the State. Ah! that would be the triumph! to see the Church asserting her independence—nobly bursting asunder and casting from her golden fetters, and exulting in the glorious "liberty wherewith Christ has made her free." I should hail it as a guarantee for the showers of Divine blessings; as the precursor of her future and rapid triumphs; as the ushering in of her millennial glory. This is one of the chief means which we should employ (not to the neglect of others, for we are citizens as well as Christians) for effecting the object at which we aim—to bring our brethren in the Established Churches to a conviction of their error, and to what we believe to be sound, and scriptural views of the unamalgamable distinctness between the kingdom of Christ and the kingdoms of this world, and so to induce them to follow this course. And I cannot but think that the events which, within so short a time, have taken place, so singularly, and so nearly simultaneously, affecting the position of both the northern and the southern establishments, can hardly fail to operate favourably toward the production of the desired conviction and the consequent happy result. Both have been made to feel the humiliation of State dependence—their inability to move hand or foot save so far as the State might be pleased graciously to relax the tightness of their bonds. May the experience both north and south of the Tweed have the effect which, if there be a vital spark remaining in them of the spirit of independence and freedom becoming the subjects of the King of kings, it ought to have. And in that Church particularly to which my resolution relates, there are every now and then coming out symptomatic indications of a secret soreness—of a feeling as if all were not what it ought to be—of a grudge in the heart, such as, if uttered, would be a murmur upon the lips. And no marvel; for surely never did Christian church allow itself to be placed—"a spectacle to angels and to men"—in a more mortifying and debasing position! It is not a cruel, but a really kind and merciful wish, that "the iron" may still more deeply "enter into their souls," and that then they may seek the healing of the wound by the one and only means that can satisfactorily and permanently effect it. "Awake, awake! put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the Holy City; for henceforth there shall no more come into thee the uncircumcised and the unclean. Shake thyself from the dust; arise, and sit down. Shake thyself from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion; for thus saith the Lord, Ye have sold yourselves for nought, and ye shall be redeemed without money!" (The rev. doctor was frequently applauded during the delivery of his eloquent address.)

The Rev. Messrs. Edmond, Robertson, and Ker, moved the other resolutions. The last-named gentleman made the following forcible remarks on the Maynooth and Irish Church question:—

How keenly has the Maynooth Grant been denounced!—how loudly has its repeal been demanded!—how vehemently has the injustice and cruel wrong been proclaimed, of compelling me, a Protestant, to pay for the maintenance of a Popish institution! Let us grant that all this indignation is right and proper, that it is monstrous to compel any man to pay for the support of a religion, which, in his conscience, he condemns and abhors—what then? Let us measure the feelings of others by our own—is the golden rule to be abrogated so soon as we touch the Irish soil? and if I reprobate the maxim "no faith with heretics," am I to equal it by "no charity to Papists?" For ages in Ireland the very wrong we are repelling with Protestant indignation has been inflicted by Protestant dominance—the Roman Catholic has been compelled to contribute to the tenets he most strenuously rejects. Ireland is a land of paradox; and I can think of none greater than the paradox of the Irish Church. The motion says it has been the pretext for much invidious and oppressive legislation. It has not only been the pretext, it has been the cause of it. It could not be otherwise. One act of injustice naturally leads the way to another. Wrong must buttress and fortify itself with outworks of wrong, else it cannot exist. The statute book of Irish legislation is a continuous illustration of this. If the national will had been left to its free exercise in Ireland, the Episcopal Church would long since have ceased to be the established church of that country. And how has it been maintained? By the deforcement of the national will, by civil disabilities affecting the Roman Catholic faith, by coercion bills, by tithe enactments, and behind all these by an armed police and thirty thousand bayonets [cheers]. If there be now in that country the absence of agitation in regard to it, it is the quiescence of helplessness and hopelessness—it is because the spirit of the nation is meanwhile quenched by its misery, and dissatisfaction can manifest itself only by the spasmodic convulsions of outrage. Standing on the ground of religious liberty, I feel it necessary to remonstrate primarily against the Irish Episcopal Church. I do so, first of all because I am a Protestant, and because I profess the same faith with myself. If they be my friends who lift the hands of violence in support of truth, I must rebuke them first of all; I must imitate Him who, in the presence of his enemies, turned to his hasty follower with reproof—"Put up thy sword; that take the sword shall perish with the sword" [cheers]. But I must remonstrate against the Irish Church next, because I do believe that this Church is the source and main support of the endowment system in that country.

Its giant injustice has driven the Government to appropriate the displeasure of other sects by giving them a share in the national revenue. These gifts to them are but the bonied sop to Cerberus to quiet its troublesome agitation. Maynooth Endowments and Presbyterian Regium Donums are but the fungi that spring up beneath a baleful shade. Cut down the tree and the first breath of the nation's will, like the winds of heaven, will sweep the ground and purify it, but till you do this you only remove one growth to let another rise from the same rank and noxious soil. If any doubt this connexion between the Irish Church and the Maynooth Endowment, there is a voice from Ireland that has just testified to it. The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, has spoken out on Maynooth, and what says he? He opposed the abolition of the endowment for this among other reasons, that it would prepare the way for an attack upon Trinity College; that is, it would lead the Roman Catholics to make reprisals and so endanger the interests of the Irish Church. When we remove Maynooth it appears we remove a defence of Protestantism in Ireland. We are like the ancient Trojan, who, in pulling up some willows by the root, was horror stricken to find that he was lacerating the body of his bleeding and buried friend. Low and fallen, buried and pitiful, is the Protestantism that must be thus fostered and spared. If to remove an endowment from a Roman Catholic college be to hazard the safety of Protestantism, it is clear that we are in the midst of a system where all the foundations are out of course [loud cheering]; and that we must set the base of it right.

The adoption of a petition to Parliament, for the discontinuance of all religious endowments, gave a practical conclusion to the meeting.

#### OTHER ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETINGS.

COLNE.—A correspondent has furnished us with some additional particulars respecting the meeting here on the third inst.:—"At the close of Mr. Kingsley's clear and temperate exposition of the meaning of separation of Church and State, the Rev. Mr. Henderson clergyman of Colne, rose and gave a history of Church property in this neighbourhood, showing that it was left by private persons for religious purposes; from which he drew the conclusion that Government had no right to alienate it. But he omitted to state that those private persons were Catholics, and gave their property to the Catholic Church—a fact which Mr. Kingsley turned to his account in his reply. On the following Sunday, Mr. Henderson's curate, who officiated at the parish church, denounced the proceedings carried on in 'those agitating shops commonly called Dissenting chapels.'"

CARLISLE.—Mr. Kingsley, accompanied by the Rev. D. M. Evans, of Manchester, addressed a meeting held in the Athenaeum, on Thursday evening last, when the attendance was, for a cathedral town, tolerably good. The Rev. Mr. Rowe occupied the chair, and Messrs. Porter and Hamilton moved the adoption of a petition, after the delivery of the addresses of the deputation. The proceedings were unanimous.

KENDAL.—On Friday, a public meeting was held in the lecture-room at the Whitehall, Kendal, Messrs. Kingsley and Evans attending. The chair was taken by J. Somervell, Esq., who was supported by the Rev. J. Inglis, and the Rev. W. Taylor. The room was crowded, and the proceedings appeared to attract much interest.

COCKERMOUTH.—On the 10th inst., a lecture was delivered at the Court House here, by Mr. Kingsley. There was a large and very respectable attendance. Mr. James Graham presided. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried by acclamation. This is the first lecture which has been delivered here on this subject.

BOSTON.—There was a good meeting here on the 10th inst., though in consequence of an attractive entertainment in the town it was less crowded than on former occasions. The Mayor, John Noble, Esq., presided, and in addition to the Rev. Messrs. Forster and Grant, who attended as a deputation, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. H. L. Holmes (Independent), J. Nicholas (Methodist, New Connection), and A. Lunn (Unitarian).

NORTHAMPTON.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., a public meeting was held at the New Hall, which was well attended, although two other important meetings were announced for the same evening. Thomas Grundy, Esq., presided; and was surrounded by many of the old and tried friends of the Association. The first resolution, affirming the fact that establishmentism was hostile to the word of God, and the liberty of man, was moved in an earnest speech by the Rev. Joseph Pywell, and seconded by the Rev. W. Forster, of London. His graphic pictures, sterling facts, and striking antitheses, were succeeded by a peroration of great power and beauty. The second resolution, "That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, through Mr. Vernon Smith, praying the separation of the Church from the State," was moved by J. C. Williams, Esq., the Secretary of the Association (in lieu of Mr. Grant), who analyzed Lord Derby's recent inaugural speech, so far as it bore on the Church question, in a most masterly manner, and was listened to with breathless attention throughout, and frequently applauded. Mr. T. Phillips seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation. The Rev. John T. Brown read the Treasurer's (Mr. Errington's) report, showing particularly how small a proportion of the funds subscribed were employed for incidental expenses. Various routine resolutions were proposed and seconded by R. Bartram, G. Moore, and P. P. Perry, Esqrs. A desire was expressed by vote, that Mr. J. C. Williams would, as early as possible, deliver at Northampton a lecture on "The separation of

Church and State—what it is, and how to effect it." This was altogether one of the most effective meetings we have had; the speaking was first-rate, the spirit of the audience enthusiastic.—From a Correspondent.

STAINLAND, NEAR HALIFAX.—At the close of Mr. J. Kingsley's recent address at this place it was agreed that a local committee should be formed here, and a number of persons have enrolled themselves accordingly. As a commencement of their operations, the Rev. John Stock, of Salendine Nook, kindly engaged to give a lecture, which was delivered on March 10th, in the school-room of the Independent chapel. In the course of his remarks he adverted to the subject of Church property, and its extent; desired his audience to take a common-sense view of the question of State Churches; referred to the Gorham case and other Church troubles; and then appealed to the New Testament for a confirmation of those principles he had laid before them, &c., &c. A good feeling in favour of the society is prevalent here; the whole neighbourhood having been well and successfully canvassed.

FUTURE MEETINGS.—This evening the South London Committee holds a meeting at the Literary Institution, Carter-street, Walworth; and to-morrow the monthly central meeting takes place. We observe that, on this occasion, the topics, which are of great interest, are announced. It is now settled that the Rev. Messrs. Burnet and Forster are to address meetings at Bradford, Manchester, and Birmingham, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next. This week, Mr. Kingsley visits Wrexham, and in conjunction with the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Darwen, Macclesfield and Preston. Arrangements are being made for the remaining places usually visited by the society's deputations before a general election diverts attention to other topics.

INEQUALITIES OF CLERICAL FORTUNE.—The *Church and State Gazette* notes, with querulous dissatisfaction, that while the Rev. Mr. Blood, an "old man," survivor of the "Amazon," has had conferred on him a living worth only £93 per annum, the Rev. Mr. Law, who lately eloped with Lord Londonderry's daughter, has received of his placated father-in-law a living valued at £600 a year.

HORFIELD MANOR.—The Bishop of Gloucester has conveyed the whole of this property to trustees, for the benefit of small livings in his diocese.

CLANDESTINE AND IRREGULAR MARRIAGES.—The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, concerning the practice of solemnizing marriages by banns between parties who are not resident in the parishes where the banns are published. To prevent this irregularity, his lordship enjoins the adoption of the following regulations:—

1. That a banns book be kept, in which the residence of each party whose banns are to be published may be entered, specifying the street, and the number of the house.
2. That at some time before the first publication of banns, or at all events before the last, due inquiry be made as to the fact of such residence.
3. That a copy of the entry which is to be made in the register be written in full before the marriage is solemnized (excepting, of course, the signatures); a precaution which I have reason to believe has prevented the solemnization of marriage within the forbidden degrees.

THE LONDON CHURCH UNION.—The report presented at the last monthly meeting of this body, deprecates hope of any advantage to the Church from the accession of her professed friends to political power. The same feeling—they say—which prompts them to resist dictation from the State, impels them to disclaim advantage. The report strenuously opposes the Manchester and Salford Education Bill.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN FRANCE.—M. Lenoir, a Swiss minister of the Free Protestant Church of France, undertook, at the beginning of 1851, in compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the commune of St. Hilaire-Labrie, Haut-Vienne, to preach in a barn in the village. The prefect of the department having interdicted clubs and public meetings, the deputy-mayor ordered M. Lenoir to cease to preach. M. Lenoir refused, on the ground that the meetings of his congregation being for a purpose exclusively religious, did not fall within the provisions of the law on clubs. The sub-prefect of the district accordingly interfered, and peremptorily ordered M. Lenoir to put an end to his preaching; but still the rev. gentleman refused to do so. After this refusal, he preached on two several occasions, but at length he was arrested. After some weeks' delay, he was tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Bellac, and the public prosecutor demanded that he should be condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, 100*fr.* fine, and the costs. But as it appeared that M. Lenoir had not touched on political matters in his sermons; that the meetings of his congregation had always passed off with the greatest order, and that he had fulfilled all the formalities set forth in the law before he began to preach, he was acquitted. The public prosecutor appealed to the Court of Appeal of Limoges, and that Court, though admitting that M. Lenoir's meetings had been orderly, and his sermons non-political, decided that, being a foreigner, he had not the right of convoking public meetings like a Frenchman. It accordingly condemned him to 5*fr.* fine. M. Lenoir appealed against the sentence to the Court of Cassation. The Court, after hearing arguments, quashed the judgment on the ground of some technical informality, and ordered a new trial before the Court of Riom. This new trial took place a few weeks ago, and it ended in the complete acquittal of M. Lenoir.



## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

**HEALTH OF THE REV. T. BINNEY.**—We are very glad to hear that the indisposition by which Mr. Binney has been laid aside for several weeks past is not of so serious a nature as has been rumoured. He has been suffering from neuralgic pains in the head, affecting also the right eye. The affection is believed to be not optical, but muscular, and to require only continued abstinence from reading and writing.

**BRENTFORD.**—Albany Chapel, after being closed for some time, was opened for public worship on Thursday, the 5th inst. The chapel was erected in 1829, by Protestant Dissenters of the Congregational denomination, at the cost of £1,600. Adjoining the chapel are a minister's house and garden. In the year 1840, an endowed freehold chapel in Boston-road, Brentford, then in possession of Unitarians, having been offered to the Independents, they removed from their former place of worship, which was subsequently supplied by various ministers, but was ultimately closed, with the exception of an afternoon service, conducted gratuitously by ministers connected with the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents. The chapel having undergone considerable repairs, the Rev. J. C. Cane, late of Bognor, in Sussex, has become the minister, and appeals to the Christian public to sustain him in the endeavour he is making to establish a Congregational Church. Sermons were preached on the above occasion by the Rev. J. Burnet and by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, A.M.

**MARLBOROUGH CHAPEL, OLD KENT-ROAD.**—On Thursday (the 5th inst.) the Rev. J. Gage Pigg and friends held a social tea-meeting, to commemorate the entire liquidation of the debt which had hitherto existed on their chapel and schoolroom. A resolution was passed, acknowledging the great obligations of the church and congregation to the late pastor, the Rev. Henry Richard.

**CROYDON.**—The annual tea-meeting, in connexion with George-street Chapel, was held on the 2nd inst. The treasurer read a financial statement, showing the liabilities to be about £670, and announced that the list of subscriptions amounted to nearly £700. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Adey and J. Waddington, of London; T. Kennedy, of Mitcham; S. Steer, of Castle Hedingham; W. Lucy, of Greenwich; and Josh. Steer, pastor of the church, and several other friends. It was decided that the surplus should be reserved as a nucleus fund towards the erection of side-galleries.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—A new and handsome Baptist chapel, in the Gothic style of architecture, was opened for public worship in this city on Thursday, the 4th, and Sunday, the 7th inst. The Revs. John Stevenson, M.A., of London, John Jones, M.A., of Spalding, and J. G. Pike, of Derby, preached on the Thursday; and the Revs. William Jarrom, late missionary in China, and John Baxter Pike, of Bourne, on the Sunday. The congregations were large, and the collections most encouraging. The Baptist church in this city is of ancient date, but, owing to a variety of depressing circumstances, had four years ago become almost extinct. A few zealous and warm-hearted friends, however, remained, and devoted themselves to the revival of this decayed interest. Having been assisted by the Home Mission Fund of the Lincolnshire Conference, their old and dilapidated meeting-house has been taken down, and the present much superior and commodious structure has been erected. The sympathy of neighbouring churches was pleasingly displayed at the opening services.

**MANFIELD.**—The jubilee of the ministry of the Rev. W. Weaver, to the Independent Church here, was celebrated on the 2nd inst. A purse of fifty guineas was presented to the rev. gentleman, and a piece of silver plate to Mrs. Weaver.

**FALMOUTH.**—Mr. Samuel Harris Booth, late of Birkenhead, has accepted the pastoral office in the Baptist church at Falmouth, and will enter on his public labours there the first Sabbath in April.

**ALRESFORD.**—The Rev. Mr. Kiddle (Independent) has removed from Pontypool to this place, entering on his new duties on Sunday last.

**TOOTING.**—The Rev. Fred. Fox Thomas, of Whitchurch, Hants, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the Congregational church, at Tooting, near London, and will enter on his engagements the first Sunday in April.

**GLOUCESTER.**—The Rev. G. Woodrow, in consequence of severe illness, has resigned his office of pastor to the church meeting in Parker's-row (Baptist) Chapel.

**CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—The Yorkshire Auxiliary to this body held its first annual meeting on Wednesday last in East-road Chapel, Leeds. There was a numerous attendance of ministers and gentlemen. P. Willans, Esq., presided. The Report of the committee was read by Frederick Baines, Esq., one of the secretaries. It related the circumstances under which the auxiliary was formed, and stated the important objects which the Board of Education had in view, and the progress made—that £11,000 had been raised, and an organization had been begun which it was hoped would raise the desired annual income. The treasurer's statement was then read. The Rev. J. Parsons moved the adoption of the Report, and addressed the meeting at some length. He expressed his hope that the Congregationalists would never, under any pretence, receive Government money for their schools, being assured that, if they did, their distinguishing principle as Nonconformists would be abandoned. The

resolution was seconded by Walter Milligan, Esq., and passed unanimously. Edward Baines, Esq., then moved the following resolution:—

That the various forms of National Education which have been proposed, differing from each other so widely both in their principles and details, strengthen our conviction that the interference of the Legislature in education is undesirable and wrong;—one of those plans being objectionable on the ground that it excludes from the schools the most important element in the training of the young—namely, religion; another, on the ground that it proposes to endow, alike every form of religious teaching, whether true or false, and to compel all to pay for this indiscriminate teaching of every creed; and the policy of the new Prime Minister being apparently to aid education only through the medium of the parochial clergy—a policy palpably unjust, and offensive to all religious communities, except the Established Church: that this meeting is, therefore, the more strongly attached to the independent and voluntary system of education, which gives perfect freedom to all to act on their conscientious convictions, and which is calculated at once to promote the religious interests and civil virtues of the people.

Mr. Baines referred to the altered position of the question in consequence of the accession to power of a High Church Ministry, which, if Lord Derby's declaration meant anything, would aid education mainly through the parochial clergy, a policy which would open the eyes of many Liberals to the danger of subjecting the education of the country to the Government or Legislature of the day. He stated that the Manchester and Salford Education Bill was likely to be read a second time on the 17th instant, and to be then referred to a select committee of the House, which would hear evidence, but it was not expected that there would be any bill passed this session. The motion, having been seconded by Wm. Willans, Esq., was discussed at some length, and passed unanimously. The rules and constitution of the Auxiliary were then revised and adopted. The country was divided into districts, for the purpose of obtaining the support of the Congregational body to the object. Officers were appointed for the ensuing year; and after a sitting of about four hours, the meeting separated.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—A memorial to the Home Secretary, in support of the graduates' claims, has been adopted by the committee and professors of the Lancashire Independent College.

**LECTURE ON EDUCATION.**—On Wednesday evening, the Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley, delivered a lecture on the dangers of State Education, at Zion Chapel, Whitechapel, Samuel Morley, Esq., presided. The audience (upwards of 2,000 persons) listened with great interest to an address of more than two hours' duration. A vote of thanks to the Rev. B. Parsons, moved by Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford Park, seconded by Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., was carried by acclamation. It was then proposed by George Simmonds, Esq., that the meeting should express its assurance on the question that had been discussed, when with one exception the meeting declared its approval of voluntary and religious education. A large number of the working classes were present, who evinced great interest on the subject, and gave decided proof of their hostility to "an educational rate."

**PONDER'S END INFANT SCHOOL.**—The twenty-second annual meeting of this institution was held in the school-room. After public examination of the children, nearly ninety friends partook of tea. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Williams, Wallace, Smith, Stribling, Jeula, and other gentlemen. Peter Bunnell, Esq., presided. Since the establishment of the school, 675 children have been admitted, and now nearly seventy are in attendance. During the past year £50 6s. has been collected, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hand of £7 2s.

**LITTLE CHAPEL-STREET, SOHO.**—An examination of the children of Wardour Chapel British schools, took place on Monday, the 8th inst. The Rev. J. E. Ashby, B.A., F.R.A.S., minister of the chapel, presided. The examination, which consisted of Scripture reading, geography, grammar, English and general history, &c., was chiefly conducted by Henry Althans, Esq., of the British and Foreign School Society, and gave great satisfaction to the subscribers and friends, a large number of whom were present.

**COST OF THE CAPITAL AND LABOUR WAR.**—The pecuniary sacrifice upon the iron strike up to the present time appears to have been enormous. Upon the part of the men it is computed that, on an average including skilled workmen and labourers, not fewer than 20,000 have been out of work since the shops were first closed, on the 10th of January. Taking the average earnings of these 20,000 men at 22s. per week, the amount lost in wages by them up to the present time amounts to no less a sum than £175,000; to this must be added about £2,000 weekly, which it has cost different trade societies to maintain the strike, including the day's pay per week contributed by the skilled engineers remaining at work—but independent of public subscriptions—amounting to a further sum of £14,000; thus making a total of £189,000.

**BIBLE BURNING A LEGAL OFFENCE.**—At the county Mayo assizes John St. John Bridgman, said to be a monk of the Franciscan order, was found guilty of burning a copy of the Bible, when Baron Lefroy directed that he should enter into sufficient security to appear to receive judgment when called on, which assuredly he would be if he committed a similar act of desecration.

**FOREIGN POLICE IN LONDON.**—The Prussian Government has appointed a Lieutenant of Police (Greif) to be stationed in London for the purpose of watching over the movements of the German refugees there, and reporting to head-quarters thereon.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE STATE OF THE CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—But for the letter in your last week's paper from "a Berean," certain circumstances would have occasioned a doubt in my mind as to whether this communication might be considered suitable for the columns of your paper, though the subject is, I believe, full of deep interest to yourself. The appearance of that letter was, to me, very welcome; not from any novelty in its remarks, but because every expression of opinion on that theme has its own deep import and bearing. The state of our churches is, I take it, a subject that will, for years, occupy the most earnest thoughts of the most earnest religious minds. That that state is very greatly wrong, and that denominational communities are losing their influence, has been regarded by many, for some time past, as a simple matter of fact. And many believe that changes of no trivial kind are resistlessly drawing near. To comprehend our state, and to discern those coming changes, is a desire almost universal.

There may be much truth in the remarks of our "Berean" friend—truth long ago set forth in your excellent book on "The British Churches." In our large towns the poor are probably repelled, especially by that insulting charity under the name of "Free Sittings;" and the repressive influence of the ministry may be great yet throughout this deeply important controversy. Scepticism as to the entire correctness of the views taken and the remedies proposed has increasingly impressed itself on my mind in the form of two questions:—

1. Is the Christian vitality of the people, to any great extent, dependent upon the *organism* of our Christian societies?

2. Can any change in this *organism* greatly affect that vitality?

To both these questions I cannot but reply with a very decided negative—a conclusion forced upon me both from ecclesiastical history, and from the great standard of Christian truth—the New Testament. Greatly could I rejoice to see "irregular churches" multiply through the country; yet not as a remedy for existing evils, but as a sign of a deeper movement in the thoughts and feelings of the people. And, Sir, should now a change of *organism* be regarded as any remedy, then would recur, once more, the lamentable event of a profoundly originated Christian movement, evaporating in a mere outward revolution—a peril that waits upon every step of every great reformation. In any age, the Christian vitality of the people, if strong, will decide the *organism* of the Church; but with melancholy frequency, under the intensely human idolatry of the latter, does the former sink into a deep slumber. Now, as ever, the demand is, a strong, truthful appeal to the thoughtful, loving belief of the people. A wrong condition infallibly points to a false faith.

But how shall this appeal be made? This is probably a thing that will advance with tardy progress—partly because the parties who should be the chief to make the appeal, in most cases, would have to do it at the peril both of their daily sustenance and of their most loved pursuits; partly because the course of truth is never hurried.

Yet there appears to me one means capable of accelerating the progress of this movement—the inward thoughts of the most anxious religious minds want utterance. There are many reasons why no existing periodicals can be the medium of such utterance. But let there be such a medium whereby all earnest thoughts can find a channel of diffusion, and my deep conviction is that the result would be immeasurable. My suggestion would be, a temporary (to exist only as long as the occasion demands) monthly or quarterly publication, for the sole purpose of giving expression to all thoughts and suggestions upon the great question of religious reform. When there are no more thoughts to be uttered, i.e. when the wished-for reform is realized, let the publication cease; for we are far from needing any addition to our permanent periodicals. I am well aware of the pecuniary and other difficulties involved. I can only express my opinion that if none are ready to meet and surmount them, then the reform itself must be still distant, and time must yet elapse, for the silent thoughts of men to go on, till the day for their realization shall reveal itself, not in organic revolutions, but in the forcible breaking forth of the long pent-up vitality of what I believe to be, a truly Christian age.

Such are the suggestions, not of a momentary impulse, but of years of reflection. As a response to the letter of "a Berean," perhaps they may find a corner in your valuable paper.

I am, yours very truly,  
Kimbolton, Hants, March 11, 1852. S. E.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read with much interest and satisfaction the letter in your columns bearing the signature "A Berean," and dated "Norwich, March 1, 1852." I cannot forbear expressing my conviction of the truth of the principles which are set forth in it, of their immense importance at the present time, and also of the Christian spirit in which they are explained and enforced by your correspondent. They are, I firmly believe, most needful for the revival and extension of the power of the Christian religion among the masses of the people, and I hail with sincere delight an exposition of them in a calm, temperate, and earnest manner, to be followed by practical efforts for their adoption. Will you allow me to make two or three remarks in reference to them?

The first concerns the importance in any movement for their adoption of maintaining strictly the Christian temper, and employing only those methods which are in harmony with the object to be attained. Let there be no unjustifiable reflection on the conduct or motives of others; no censoriousness or rash condemnation of those who differ from us; no haste to change or destroy any existing institutions; no controversy about persons; but let the aim be to teach with much patience and meekness, to reverence the prejudices, and to remove the fears of those who differ from us, and to carry with us in the end those who, after deliberate consideration, shall adopt our principles, and be disposed to give them effect. There will be no trifling difficulties to overcome. The habits of many years cannot be abandoned in a few weeks or months; but our churches, notwithstanding all their defects, are accessible to the influence of right motives, and comprise a large portion of the spiritual and earnest men of the present generation.



Secondly, in maintaining the principles which are contained in the declaration, let not other parts of divine revelation be lost sight of. Such changes as those set forth in this letter have often been advocated by those who have refused to recognise the office of the Christian minister. Yet it is to many minds clear that God designs that there shall be men exempted more or less from secular employment who shall teach and govern the churches of Christ. Such men are recognised in the New Testament, their qualifications and the nature of their office are described, and those who are taught by them sustain certain obligations. For the churches to be left without teachers and rulers would be, in my judgment, a great source of mischief and sorrow, and a violation of the will of Christ. Let it not be supposed that there is any necessary opposition between the legitimate exercise of the pastor's functions, and the free and equally legitimate action of the Christian disciple.

Thirdly, there is one great evil which, in any review of the state of the churches, appears to me exceedingly injurious, and which is not referred to by your correspondent—I refer to the sinful and unnecessary divisions which exist among them. In the New Testament the fellowship of the whole Church is a prominent subject. Practically, it is still forgotten in the present proceedings and organisations of Christians. The system of denominations is applauded rather than deplored. In many small towns and villages we have two churches where one only is needed. They differ from each other on some minor topic of Christian faith or practice, but spend a large portion of their strength in counteracting each other's efforts. In larger towns there exists among the churches, not perhaps the same amount of rancour, but a large share of jealousy and opposition. Why not amongst all parties simplify the basis on which Christians unite, by bringing into practice the principle that he should be received whom the Master has received, and that only should be reckoned a term of communion which is held to be needful to fellowship with Christ himself? This strife, as much as anything, occasions infidelity by hundreds amongst those who stand by and propose to judge of the worth of our religion by the spirit and manners of its adherents. The cause of the immense apathy, infidelity, hostility, and vice around us is to be found in the state of our churches. Corrupt as the human heart is, and sad as is the condition of the world, there is a remedy, if we will apply it. We have not yet faithfully applied Christian principles to the social problems of the nineteenth century. We have not yet worked in its wonderful justice, benevolence, and adaptation, the Christian system.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,  
12th March, 1862. A CHRISTIAN PASTOR.

#### THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The fourth anniversary dinner of this excellent charity took place last Wednesday at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle presiding. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Ebrington, M.P., Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., Dr. Conolly, Dr. Forbes, J. Norbury, Esq., J. Capel, Esq., R. Gibbs, Esq., J. W. Tottle, Esq., Rev. W. Brock, Dr. Stillwell, W. Coningham, Esq., Mr. Alderman Wire, Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., and some hundred and fifty other gentlemen, were present.

The Chairman stated that they had now 180 pupils and patients, comprising altogether a family of 220 persons. They were certainly not yet able to assert that so high a measure of success had been achieved as they ought to look forward to; but still, he was glad to say, there was far from being occasion for despondency. Accommodation sufficient for classification was the great object now in view; and he hoped their highly philanthropic intentions would be well sustained at this critical point of their history.

The Chairman in proposing the City of London alluded to its promise to pay 200 guineas on the foundation-stone of the asylum being laid. Mr. Alderman Wire briefly returned thanks. He trusted that, before the erection of the proposed dwelling was commenced, the Corporation would double its subscription.

The Chairman then gave—"The Building Fund, may it prosper;" coupling with it the name of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. Mr. Peto, in responding, made a warm appeal for generous support to the institution, himself setting the example, by presenting £1,000 in addition to what he had already given.

The Rev. William Brock returned thanks for the toast, "The Ministers of Religion who plead for the Charity." Although he had not yet preached on behalf of the institution, he pledged himself to do so at an early date.

The health of Dr. Reed having been drunk with great applause, that gentleman said that he fully appreciated the kindness which had been expressed, and returned his most hearty thanks. He would just refer to one point—the proposed new building. They hoped to be able to lay the foundation-stone in the spring of next year [hear, hear]. They had already advertised for plans and specifications; but they were yet in need of much larger funds than those already possessed. They wanted some twenty gentlemen to pledge themselves to place one hundred guineas on the stone the day it should be laid [cheers]—and a hundred ladies likewise to pledge themselves to lay purses on the stone containing five guineas and upwards [cheers].

Several other toasts complimentary to the friends and managers of the institution kept the company together until a late hour. The subscriptions and donations received in the course of the evening amounted to £3,683 10s. Specimens of shoemaking, carpentering, bonnet-making, &c. &c., executed by the patients, were handed round the room, and gave general satisfaction. The musical arrangements were of a very efficient character.

#### THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

##### LAW REFORM.

At the reassembling of the Houses on Friday, Lord St. Leonards, the new Chancellor, presided for the first time over the legislative deliberations of the Lords.

Lord LYNCHBURGH spoke for some time in deprecation of an early dissolution of Parliament; and moved for a return of business before the House.

The LORD CHANCELLOR announced his intention to proceed with the Suits in Chancery Relief Bill, the Common Law Proceedings Bill, and the Bill for Improving the Jurisdiction of Chancery. He also concurred in the proposition for abolishing the Masters' office, but did not quite see his way clear to the details. He was favourable to the abolition of the present orders in Chancery, substituting a simple set of rules.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his gratification at the view taken by his noble and learned friend on the subject of law reform.

##### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM AND ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

In the House of Commons there was a very full attendance of members. A number of re-elected members took the oaths and their seats; and new writs were obtained for South Salop and East Bedford, Viscount Newport and Lord Galway having taken office in the Household.

Among the private bills was that of the British Electric Telegraph Company; which was read a second time upon a division of 210 to 60.

Mr. ANSTET obtained an assurance from Mr. STAFFORD (Secretary to the Admiralty) that every means were being taken to fit out, at the earliest moment, the new expedition to the Arctic regions, and the reasons of the Government for not employing Captain Penny on that service.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Parliamentary Representation Bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said:—

I have already stated the course which I mean to pursue in the case of this bill, and I do not wish to provoke any further debate upon it. I wished to state merely that I introduced this bill as a Minister of the Crown, and in pursuance of the recommendation contained in her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. I do not think that I shall be able to carry through with success a bill of this important nature as an independent member of Parliament. I do not, therefore, propose to proceed with the present bill in the course of this session. I shall, however, not preclude myself from taking any opportunity I may think proper of moving any general resolution having reference to the extension of the suffrage and the amendment of the representation [hear]. But the course I propose to take now is to move that the second reading of this bill be postponed for three months.

With respect to the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, however, the noble lord stated, that as it was similar in its objects to a former measure of his, he proposed to proceed with it [hear, hear].

Mr. HUME said, if there was any one question upon which the country was unanimous, it was that of Parliamentary reform, and he could not understand why the noble lord did not now come forward to comply with that feeling.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS was understood to say that the withdrawal of this bill would meet with the satisfaction of every honest reformer [laughter].

Mr. DUNCOMB asked why was this New Reform Bill to be withdrawn? The noble lord, of course, had a right to do as he pleased; and if he did not think it worth while to preserve the bill it would fall, in its present shape, very much like the noble lord's Cabinet, without a single regret, and without any hands outstretched to save it ["hear," and laughter].

He wanted to know whether the question of Parliamentary reform was to stop where it was? [hear, hear.] The House would recollect what happened last year when the hon. member for East Surrey (Mr. L. King) brought in a bill to assimilate the borough and county voters, which was carried by a majority of two to one. On that occasion the noble lord said, "Don't press this measure, and I will undertake to bring forward next session a more comprehensive scheme of reform." Upon that understanding many of the gentlemen who had voted for the second reading of the hon. member's bill turned round and kicked it out; and now here we were. At that time he reminded the noble lord that delays were dangerous; but, however, on the understanding that we were to have in the present session a good Reform Bill, the measure to which he alluded was kicked out, and now, what with that bill lost, and the present bill withdrawn, what chance had we of reform from the hands of those who had declared against all reform? [hear, hear.] Were we to wait until the noble lord got back into office? No, he ought to bring forward a measure now worthy of that line of conduct on the subject of reform which had characterised him in former days, and which had gained him the reputation of a good Parliamentary Reformer. Thirty years ago the noble lord was fully prepared to bring in bills against Lord Liverpool's administration; but now, when men were in office who were more opposed to reform than Lord Liverpool, he shrank from pressing forward his measures. He thought the people had a great right to complain, for there seemed no chance of reform unless it was taken up in the present session. The noble lord's refusal to proceed with this bill would not satisfy the just demands of the people.

Mr. G. BARKLEY (who spoke from the Ministerial side) said he was not able to congratulate hon. members opposite upon their unanimity, or upon "following their leader" [a laugh]. The noble lord was, in his opinion, quite right in abandoning his Parliamentary Reform Bill, because it did not satisfy any single soul of either party.

The second reading of the bill was then postponed until Wednesday, the 24th inst. The Scotch and Irish bills were also postponed for six and three months respectively.

##### ST. ALBANS DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Sir G. GREY said, that as this bill was founded upon the report of a commission appointed by an act of Parliament, he thought the House ought to pass it without delay. He should be glad to leave the bill in the hands of the Home Secretary. Mr. WALPOLE consented to take charge of the bill, and moved that the bill be now read a second time.

Mr. J. BAZZ could not allow this bill to pass a second reading without making one expiring effort to save the borough he represented [a laugh]. St. Albans had turned Queen's evidence, and had furnished some valuable evidence, which would enable the House to pursue its crusade against bribery and corruption—yet St. Albans was to be the only borough disfranchised, although it had rendered this great public service. He had purchased his knowledge of electoral corruption at a dear rate, and was determined to make it available for the public good. He believed that the penalties for treating were too heavy to be enforced, and therefore encouraged the offence. He would acquaint the purists of the House with a few of the tricks of electioneering agents:—

The House might imagine a committee-room of which the candidate knew nothing, and had heard nothing, but where meetings took place between the agent and the electors, when something like the following dialogue passed. The agent said, "Well, Mr. Smith, how do you do?" holding up three fingers [laughter]. The elector replied, "Oh, I'm not well at all to-day." "Indeed," said the agent, "I'm sorry to hear that; what's the matter with you?" holding up five fingers [laughter]. "Oh," said the elector, "it's nothing; I'm better now, thank you" [great laughter]. The agent then winked; the elector looked out of the window. The agent placed five sovereigns on the table; he then looked out at the window. The elector came to the table, and when the agent looked back the sovereigns were gone; but he never saw them taken [laughter]. Then when the committee went to inquire into the election, the agent swore that he had never paid anyone any money, and the elector swore that he had never had any paid to him. No promise was asked or given. This was only one method in which bribery was carried on. He had heard of fifteen or twenty guineas being given for a canary bird or a warming-pan [laughter].

Mr. Bell concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate, but no one seconded the amendment; and the bill was read a second time.

##### MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The benches, galleries, and every part of the House of Lords, were crowded on Monday afternoon at the hour of commencing business; as it was known that Lord Beaumont would perform in the upper, the task assigned to Mr. Villiers in the lower House. Shortly after five o'clock, Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Snaith, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, praying that they might be relieved from the uncertainty which existed as to the maintenance of Free-trade; and having, in a long speech, stated his own opinions on that question, concluded by imploring Lord Derby to declare distinctly the intention of the Government.

Lord DERBY began by expressing his regret that he could not reply with "Yes" or "No" to a question which it had taken an hour and a half to put to him. He then took up the petition presented, and very piquantly ridiculed the circumstance of thirteen persons, including an auctioneer and a surgeon, and holding altogether 1,800 acres of land, expressing great anxiety as to the stability of Free-trade:—

No doubt, the auctioneer is a very respectable man. I dare say he has made some money by his business, and occupies a villa with a very pretty shrubbery around it—that he has a kitchen garden, and a paddock where he keeps two or three cows. Thus he becomes an occupier of a certain quantity of land. But I should like to know what is the amount of wheat which is grown by Mr. Snaith—I beg his pardon, Mr. Jonathan Wright—after deducting the shrubbery, the paddock, the kitchen-garden, and the lawn from his eight acres of land? [laughter.] And yet that gentleman cannot sleep night or day, he cannot enter upon any new valuation of his land, he cannot grant his leases or determine on his mode of husbandry, and all because he does not know whether it is the intention of the Government to put on an additional moderate duty on the importation of corn.

Whatever uncertainty might exist was caused by that party who declared that not till another election would the question be settled. The period of suspense, he agreed, should be as short as possible; but no taunt, no challenge, no difficulties to which he may be subjected, no mortification to which he may be exposed, should induce him to recommend to his Sovereign a dissolution of Parliament, however anxious he may be for a decision, one hour sooner than great and paramount interests render necessary [cheers]. He denied that he had "taken upon him" the responsibilities of office—he had only assumed them when imposed upon him.

The late Government fell by no adverse motion of ours [hear, hear]. Least of all did they fall by any adverse motion involving the question of protection to the landed interest. They fell from their own internal weakness—by their confessed and notorious inability to conduct the business of the country; they fell by the absence of their friends; they fell by their having quarrelled with their colleagues; they fell by their inability to muster in the House of Commons 130 gentlemen to support them in a cause which they declared to be vital to their existence.

The late Ministers went out rather than dissolve, because they deemed a general election inexpedient:—

Inexpedient for whom? Inexpedient for the noble lord and his colleagues, or inexpedient for the interests of the country? I will not impute such an unworthy motive to the noble lord as to suppose that it was for the convenience or advantage of himself and his colleagues



that he so concluded. I ask, then, my lords, with what face can any man or any body of men who have declared that a dissolution was inexpedient—who have declared that they were unable themselves to conduct a Government—who had advised the Crown to send for me to undertake the duty and responsibility of Prime Minister—I ask with what face or with what pretext can anyone of those men or any body of those men call for a premature dissolution of Parliament, which they themselves condemned, or seek to embarrass that Government which, if they supersede and destroy, they know they have not the means of succeeding or of erecting another in its place?

The noble lord (Russell) in attempting to pin him (Lord Derby) to one of two courses, ought to remember that himself, on receiving office in 1846, refused to declare his intention as to the endowment of the Irish priesthood. He then used these remarkable expressions, "I don't say I am satisfied with the existing state of things. I may desire to reduce the revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland. I may desire to endow the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. I retain my opinion. But the people of England entertain a different opinion. I shall be guided in my course by the recorded opinion of the people of England" [loud cheers].—"and I will not pledge myself as to the course which now, hereafter, or at any time, I shall take on that most important and vital question, the maintenance of the integrity of the Protestant and the endowment of the Catholic Church" [cheers].

Those were the doctrines of Lord J. Russell in 1846. Those were the doctrines in which the Opposition of that day acquiesced. Those were the principles on which, without let or hindrance, the Government of Lord J. Russell, which had taken power in the middle of the session, were allowed to carry on the Government without vexatious interruption. My lords, I ask no more [loud cheers]. I ask for justice, not to me or to my colleagues, but to the great interests of our common country [cheers]. I ask not to be interrupted in making the usual financial arrangements. I ask not to be interrupted in placing this country in a fit state of organization and defence in the event of foreign invasion [cheers]. I ask you not to interrupt the course of all public and private business. I ask you not to interfere with those useful reforms which have been chalked out by recommendations, given, no doubt, under a former Government, but on which the heart and mind of the people are set [hear, from the ministerial benches]. . . . I have told you that neither I nor my colleagues intend to disturb the existing state of things. I have told you that the next election must decide the question at issue between us. I have told you that in the meantime the uncertainty is no more than if the Government had not been changed. I have told you that the present Parliament cannot be of protracted duration. But if the business of the country is to be factiously interrupted—in this House I have no fear—in the other I hope better counsels will prevail—if that business be interrupted, whatever may be the merits of the case, whatever the judgment which on abstract questions Parliament may be prepared to announce—that factious interruption to necessary measures, that interference with the course of a Government endeavouring to carry on the business of the country in the absence of any other Government which by possibility could conduct public affairs, will be visited—and visited justly—by the country on the heads of those who have so interfered [loud cheers].

There was no evidence of alarm—that "accurate barometer of public feeling, the public funds," was undisturbed. The question of a fixed duty was only one part of a large question. To cast down, without deliberation amongst Ministers, a definite proposal, some months before the final decision upon it could be taken, would be unstatesmanlike—would be to throw the interests of the country into the hands of agitators and demagogues. The Chesham-place convention was a fit rival to the Lichfield House compact. The head of the late Government, unable to maintain his place, yet thought it not unworthy of his high character and station to associate with those who, during the course of his Government, strenuously opposed him, for the purpose of rendering the difficulties of those who had succeeded him absolutely insuperable; and if favourable reports were to be relied on, he had said his next Administration should not be a Whig Administration, but one on a much wider basis.

I shall go then to the country (Lord Derby concluded) when it is consistent with my duty to my Sovereign and to my country that I should go there, not on a question of the kind suggested. That question I shall leave to the deliberate judgment of the public. I shall leave it to the general concurrence of the country, without which I shall not bring forward that proposition [loud and renewed cheering]. I say I will not flinch from performing my duty without fear, if the sense of the people and of the Parliament shall be with me and shall support me in a measure which I believe would be useful for the country. But I will not overstrain the influence which belongs to a Government, I will not abuse the high position in which my Sovereign has placed me; and I will not by a bare majority force on the country a measure against which a great proportion of the country has expressed an opinion [cheers]. We are threatened with far more serious difficulties than opposition to the imposition of a 5s. or 6s. or 7s. duty. It is a question whether the Government of this country can be carried on, and on what principles and through what medium; and when I appeal to the country I should do so on this ground—Will you, who desire well to all the interests of the country, place your confidence and give your support to a Government which, in the hour of peril, did not hesitate to take the post of danger when the helmman had left the helm? [loud cheers.] Will you support a Government which is against hostile attacks, which would maintain the peace of the world, which would uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, which would give strength and increased power to religious and moral education throughout the land, and which would exert itself, moreover, I will not hesitate to say, to oppose some barrier against the current, that is continually encroaching, of democratic influence, which would throw power nominally into the hands of the masses, practically into those of the demagogues who

lead them? Will you resist a Government which desires to oppose that noxious and dangerous influence, and to maintain the prerogatives of the Crown, the rights of your lordships' House, and the privileges of the other freely elected and fairly represented House of Parliament? These are the principles on which I shall make my appeal on behalf of myself and of my colleagues; and in words which are placed in the mouths of the meanest felons in the dock, and which are not unworthy the lips of a First Minister of the Crown, "I elect that we shall be tried by God and our country" [great cheering].

Earl GARY rose next, and replied to Earl Derby from the notes he had been taking. He denied that the late Ministers had desired to evade the Colonial debate; and accused Lord Derby of having counselled the attack on Lord Clarendon. The remainder of the noble Earl's speech was an attempt to convict Lord Derby of having used protection as an instrument to power. Two or three other noble lords made some uninteresting comments; Lord BRANMONT declaring, in a second speech, that he knew nothing comparable to the present "situation," but that expressed by Marc Antony:—

Mischief, thou art about!  
Take thou what course thou wilt.

From an early hour, the House of Commons was densely crowded. Six of the re-elected Ministers took their seats; and a new writ was moved for Dungannon, the Hon. Col. Clive having accepted office in the Household—and for Coleraine, Mr. J. Boyd having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. J. Wilson extorted from the new Colonial Secretary an assurance that the reduced sugar duties to come into operation in July will not be interfered with; and Mr. HEADLAM was assured by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER that he had no intention of imposing a duty on coals—unless, indeed, Mr. Headlam's constituents wished it [loud laughter].

Mr. M. GIBSON and Mr. W. BROWN having presented petitions deprecating suspense as to the commercial policy of the Government,

Upon the order of the day for going into a committee of supply being read, Mr. VILLIERS rose, and put it to Ministers, in a long speech—vindictive his personal motives, and magnifying the importance of the subject—whether they intended tampering with free-trade in corn.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who on rising was received with loud cheers, commenced thus:—

The hon. and learned gentleman who has just addressed the House has noticed the extraordinary contrast which he fancies exists in this country between the condition and feelings of the people in January last and in the present month of March. The hon. gentleman stated—not, indeed, with that definite detail which perhaps might have been expected, yet in language sufficiently strong, and evidently impressed with the conviction of its truth—what he imagines to be the condition of England at this moment. It is, says the hon. member, a condition of distrust, apprehension, anxiety, and uncertainty. Warming with this subject, the hon. gentleman soon found out that the feeling of distrust amounted even to a state of paralysis [hear, hear, and laughter].

He had not seen in the countenance of commercial men—he did not read in the state of the securities—any alarm, or even apprehension. He went over the course pursued by the Protectionists since the last general election, and then asked:—

Why are we sitting on this side of the table to take a different course of policy from that which we asserted on the other side of the House? ["Oh, oh!" and cheers.] That certainly is not open to us; but it is our duty here to adhere to the principle which, after experience and reflection, we had adopted as the rule of our conduct in this Parliament—that we would not call upon the present Parliament in any way to alter the commercial policy which it had adopted [cheers and a laugh].

He was asked if they intended to propose a 5s. fixed duty [no, no]. Then what was the real question?

Mr. VILLIERS:—"The question I put was, whether the Government intended to propose any scheme of commercial or fiscal legislation before the dissolution of Parliament in such a way that the question of the principle of protection or a duty on corn should be submitted to the deliberate judgment of the electors [hear, hear]."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER:—"That is a mere Parliamentary periphrasis of what I said somewhat more simply [a laugh]. Well, then, I say it is not the intention of the Government to do anything of the kind [cheers and counter-cheers]. Have I not frankly answered the question? [cheers, and counter-cheers.] I am totally at a loss then to understand the derisive cheer opposite; but I can only explain it in this manner, that I do not think my answer to the inquiry was so agreeable as hon. gentleman opposite would have liked it to be [a laugh]."

He asked not fair play for the Ministry, but fair play for the country. He wanted to carry three measures before dissolving—the disfranchisement of St. Albans; the bestowment of the four forfeited seats; and a Chancery Reform Bill.

I should now sit down, did I not feel I have a duty to perform to her Majesty's Ministers. The Opposition has very frankly inquired, what are the principles upon which the Administration is formed. There is a subject scarcely second to that in importance in this country, and that is the principle on which her Majesty's Opposition is formed [great cheering]. I hope, therefore, I may be permitted to take this opportunity of making that inquiry [cheers]. Surely I am entitled to inquire what are the principles on which this new Opposition is formed [hear, hear]—an Opposition which the noble lord has constructed under the inspiration and with the aid and assistance of the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon [cheers] and the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding [cheers]. Such unbounded confidence exists between three such eminent men!—I wish to know on what principle this new Opposition is founded—this new Opposition headed by a noble lord acknowledged by all of us to be an able and fitting leader, with such experienced vice-lieutenants as the

right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon and the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding. Is it the principle of Papal supremacy or Protestant ascendancy? [cheers.] Is it the principle of national defence or of perpetual peace? [cheers and laughter.] Is it the principle of household suffrage or of the electoral groups? [laughter.] Is it the opinion of the new Opposition, along with the hon. member for the West Riding, that free-trade is a panacea for all the evils of states? Or is it the opinion of the new Opposition, in deference to the noble lord the member for London, that free-trade is a great exaggeration? [cheers.] These are questions I think it legitimate to ask, and I think they ought to be as frankly answered as the question which has been addressed to her Majesty's Ministers [hear, hear]. I know that the prospects we as a Ministry may have in the present Parliament very much depend on our knowledge of those who are our opponents. Considering the circumstances under which we acceded to office, I certainly did not expect within a fortnight of his resignation to find in the prime mover of difficulties against the Government the noble lord the member for London [hear, hear]. But, great as may be the obstacles we may have to encounter, I confess for myself I do not despair. I have confidence in the good sense and good temper even of the existing Parliament. If I have miscalculated those qualities I shall still hold my trust in the sympathy and support of the country [hear, hear]; convinced that it will support the present Government in their attempt to do their duty to their Sovereign, and in their resolution to baffle the manoeuvres of faction [loud cheers].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL followed, and opened in an unusually energetic strain:—

The statement is, that the present Government have only accepted office because the Queen was without a Government [hear, hear], and that they could not leave her Majesty without servants to conduct the public business of the country [hear, hear]. Why, Sir, it is a notorious fact that for years they have been endeavouring to supplant the late Government [hear, hear]; that they have been almost unscrupulous as to the means, and that they omitted no opportunity by which they could place themselves in the situations they now hold [series of "Oh! oh!" from the Ministerial side of the House, answered by ironical cheers from the Opposition]; and be it remarked that they did not satisfy themselves with making direct motions in this House by members of their own party, by which they could obtain fairly the sense of this House as to a great public question; but they took advantage of any opportunity, of any occasion in which any member of the House of Commons differed with the Government, to come down and swell the ranks of the opponents of the Government [cheers and counter-cheers].

The division on the income-tax—Lord Nass's motion—Lord Palmerston's amendment—and several impending motions, were instanced by the noble lord. He paid a tribute to Mr. Disraeli's talents and tact. Mr. Villiers's question had been answered—but not frankly.

It appears the whole matter is to be involved in mystery—that we are to sit here discussing Chancery Reform and sanitary measures until the usual time for ending the session, and then we are to be prorogued; and some time in September, when the registrations have been duly looked into, and the benefit from the alteration in the elections ascertained, then Parliament is to be dissolved, and every agricultural member is to be at liberty to go to his constituents and say, "I am for protection, and if you support me we shall have from the Government protective duties;" and every member of a town constituency will be at liberty to say, "The Government have in fact given up protection; but they do not like to say it until the new Parliament is assembled;" and this, Sir, is put upon us under the pretence of constitutional government [hear, hear]. I verily believe there never was such a delusion attempted to be practised upon a people, and least of all upon such a people as the people of England [hear, hear]. I am told this is to be referred to the intelligent portion of the people of England. Upon this subject the whole community is intelligent [cheers and counter-cheers]. It is a question which now every one understands. Ten years ago, when there was a dissolution in 1841, it was not understood; but the whole people of the country understand it now [hear].

If gentlemen were so exceedingly anxious that the public business should be proceeded with—if they were so anxious for the disfranchisement of St. Albans and the passing of Chancery reform, they had nothing to do but to leave the late Government unmolested, and those measures would have passed [cheers and laughter]. Lord John went on to show—to a rather inattentive House—the results of Free-trade, and the diverse professions of Ministers; concluding thus:—

If they can obtain from this time till February next, without professing any principles [cheers], but endeavouring to get together, by one means or another, a majority for the next Parliament, undoubtedly that is a great advantage to them; but the whole country is, in the meantime, to be kept in suspense. No merchant is to know whether he can order a cargo of corn for the spring of next year; no manufacturer can know whether he may have a market for his manufactured goods; no farmer can settle with his landlord the terms upon which his rent is to be fixed [hear, hear]; this, too, for the convenience alone of right hon. and hon. gentlemen opposite, in order to promote whose interests we are to sacrifice all the great and permanent interests of the country! [hear, hear, and cheers.]

The remainder of the debate was of scarcely less interest than the former part; but we must confine our report to a bare outline. Mr. HERRIES replied to Lord John Russell, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM to Mr. Herries—concluding with these impressive sentences:—

I fear that, if the result of your dissolution should be, with the existing constituencies, to return a majority in favour of the reversal of that policy in which the comforts, the interests, and the feelings of the great body of the people are bound up, they will turn, not against your policy, but against your representative system [loud cheers]. With a regret I cannot express, I heard it stated that this Government was formed, and its policy stated not in much, but still with sufficient, detail



—I heard it announced that a system was to be inaugurated that would produce "Peace on earth and good-will amongst men." Solemn words! Awful and holy words! Words of the Harbinger of the glad tidings of every blessing, who came with healing on his wings to men! [cheers.] But can it truly be said that this policy is of a description that is calculated to bring peace upon earth and goodwill to men? [cheers.] I confess, as was noticed by the hon. member for Northampton, that it was exactly in accordance with the "Up, guards, and at 'em" [cheers]. It is a course the effects of which will not be to bring peace. It will bring such heartburnings, dissatisfaction, and animosity between class and class, as years will not efface [cheers]. The Secretary at War lately addressed his constituents, and declaimed on the tax upon corn importation. The Essex farmers were delighted, but some voice in the crowd cried out "Cheap bread." What reception did the Secretary at War give to him? He said, "I am speaking to Essex farmers; away with that Braintree rabble" [cheers]. Ah, sir, I am afraid that at future elections, whatever the farmers may say, that cry will be turned against them [cheers]. I am asked what is the bond between us. I will tell the hon. gentleman. I have entered into no unworthy compromise. I have but one single object, and that is the maintenance of that policy to which I have contributed my humble aid; and, in the maintenance of that policy, I shall be glad to co-operate with every gentleman who will assist in maintaining it [loud cheers]. I have a solemn reflection. I remember the last conversation that I ever had with the late Sir Robert Peel. It was upon the eve of that great discussion with respect to foreign policy, in which we found it our painful duty to vote against that Government which, on account of its maintenance of this free-trade policy, we generally supported. We were looking at the consequences of that vote. I pointed out that it might possibly be overthrown, and what might succeed. He said to me, "I know that in this country, without party connexion no man can govern; my party ties are dissolved, and I am not prepared to renew them; power in my hands is, therefore, impossible, but, come what may, of this I am determined, that there is no effort I will not make to maintain that free-trade policy which I believe to be indispensable for the maintenance of the peace, happiness, and well-being of this country" [loud cheers]. Now, sir, I do not possess in the least degree the abilities of my departed friend, but I do share his determination. There is no effort which I am not prepared to make—there is no sacrifice I will not encounter—to uphold that policy which, in my heart and in my conscience, I believe to be indispensable for the peace, the happiness, and the well-being of the great body of my fellow-subjects [loud and long continued cheers].

Mr. WALPOLE contended that the course proposed was perfectly constitutional. Mr. GLADSTONE, opposed to the modification as well as to the reversal of Free-trade, was yet disposed to press only one moderate and just demand upon the Government—that the business of the country should be expedited with all possible despatch, and that the Crown should then be advised to appeal to the people. Mr. B. COCHRANE taunted the Whigs with factionalism; and called Mr. Roebuck the Andrew Marvel of his day; there was no work that would equal the history of the Whigs by Roebuck, but the history of Roebuck by Coppock. Lord PALMERSTON spoke briefly to the same effect as Mr. Gladstone. Mr. G. BRKELEY, Mr. M. GIBSON, Sir J. TYRRELL, Mr. OSWALD, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Sir A. COCKBURN, and Mr. BOOKER, expressed their several sentiments.

It was past midnight when the House went into committee, and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER persuaded Messrs. WILLIAMS and HUME into allowing a vote for 39,000 seamen, marines, and boys, and a naval reserve of 5,000—with £1,469,054 for wages, and £506,578 for victuals—to pass. The House afterwards went into a committee of ways and means, and a vote of £8,000,000 was taken.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of duty on, 2.  
Cloudeley's Charity (Islington), for inquiry into, 1.  
Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, for amendment of, 1.  
Commercial Policy, against alteration of, 2.  
County Courts, for extending jurisdiction of, 2.  
Ecclesiastical Property, for application of, to national uses, 2.  
Ecclesiastical Titles Act, for repeal of, 1.  
Education, for the establishment of a general system, 2.  
Kafir War, for discontinuance of, 2.  
Malt, for repeal of duty on, 3.  
Maynooth College, against further grant to, 2.  
Nunneries, for the inspection of, 1.  
Ocean Penny Postage, for establishment of, 2.  
Parliamentary Representation Bill, for amendment of, 3.  
Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 46.  
Post-horses, for repeal of duty on, 11.  
Queen's Plates (Ireland) against grants of money for, 1.  
Sale of Beer Act, against alterations in, 21.  
Universities (Scotland) Bill, against, 4.  
In favour of, 1.

#### BILLS IN PROGRESS

(In the Commons.)

St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill—read 2nd time.  
Personal Estate of Intestates Bill—considered in committee and reported.  
Charitable Trusts Bill—read 2nd time.  
Copyright Amendment Bill—read 2nd time.  
Sutlers in Chancery Relief Bill (Stamp Duties, &c.) considered in committee.

#### NOTICES.

Wednesday, March 17th. Bill to abolish Property Qualification of Members (Mr. Tufnell).  
Thursday, March 18th. For Re-appointment of Committees on Public Libraries (Mr. Ewart).  
Tuesday, March 23rd. For repeal of Hop Duty (Mr. Frewen).  
.... Bill to regulate Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues (Marquis of Blandford).  
.... To call attention to Correspondence with Austria respecting Refugees and Travellers (Mr. M. Milnes).  
On an Early Day. For Select Committee on East India Company's Charter (Mr. Herries).  
.... For Commissioners to proceed to India. (Mr. Anstey.)

THE COURT.—The Queen and her family are residing at Osborne. Her Majesty has been visited by some of the Ministers since the levee held on the 2nd inst.; nor has any distinguished guest arrived.

#### MR. DISRAELI TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The only one of the twenty re-elections which has excited any great interest in the public mind took place at Aylesbury, on Friday. The appearance of that town, however, by no means corresponded with the usual idea of a county election, or the meeting of a principal minister of the Crown with his constituents. The business was transacted in the Crown Court of the Town Hall—an apartment holding only about 300 persons, and not the largest hall of the building. One of the galleries was occupied by ladies, among whom was Mrs. Disraeli. The right hon. gentleman arrived about ten o'clock, escorted by a number of his supporters; and was received with enthusiastic and almost unanimous cheering. Mr. P. Duncombe moved, and Mr. G. Carrington, of Missenden Abbey, seconded, the election of Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. John Gibbs nominated Dr. Lee, of Hartwell House—a landowner, a good landlord, a hard-working magistrate, and one of themselves, who had never, for the purpose of increasing his own exchequer, sought to put an extra half-penny a loaf on the poor man's bread. He did not deny Mr. Disraeli's great ability. He could stand and amuse them for a couple of hours, and when he sat down no one could tell what he had been talking about [loud laughter]. He was everything in turn; at one time a thorough Radical, then a Conservative, and then an ultra-Tory. The speaker caused some amusement by reading Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Marylebone, contrasting it with his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire. He admitted the farmers were in need of relief. He wished to relieve them; and he would do this by direct taxation—by a national poor-rate; and he could show that a sixpenny rate upon the property of the nation would support the poor better than they were now supported. But the advantages of Free-trade in that locality were to be witnessed in the improved condition of the poor labouring population, whose cottages were replete with necessities and comforts, instead of being, as formerly, the scene of famine and misery. He concluded by proposing Dr. Lee, whose private character and good standing were higher recommendations than ambition or a fluctuating policy [cheers].—Mr. Shaw seconded the nomination.

Mr. Disraeli was, when first called upon, in an adjoining room, but came forward after a brief interval, and when the cheering subsided, addressed the electors as follows:—

Gentlemen, I am very sorry, I am extremely sorry that I should not have been at my post when it was my duty to advance; but I had anticipated an address from the gentleman who was about to second the nomination of my honourable opponent, and I was not prepared for the laconic brevity which we have just experienced [cheers and laughter]. Gentlemen, I shall not stop to vindicate my past career [hear, hear]. If nothing can be said against me but what I did and said twenty years ago, I think we have a right to suppose that in the interval I have said and done nothing that can be very easily impugned [cheers]. Gentlemen, whatever were my early indiscretions, they commenced in the county of Buckingham, and the county of Buckingham has permitted me to atone for them [hear, hear]. In politics, as in everything else, a man is not the worse for having sown his wild oats [hear, hear, and cheers]. And I am sure that you do not think it necessary at this time, as I have done on every occasion when Mr. Gibbs has made a speech here, to apologize to you for my early indiscretion, which is all he ever ventures to attack [cheers and laughter]. But when he talks of steadiness of conduct, when he talks of steadiness of character, I think I may appeal to fifteen years passed in the House of Commons, where it cannot be said that at any time I have deserted a principle or ever violated a pledge [cheers]. And when he asks who can trust me, I may be permitted to say that at present I possess the confidence of my most gracious Sovereign [cheers]—and I hope before the sun sets to-day I shall also be the recognised representative of the people of Buckinghamshire [cheers].

It should never be said of him that he had obtained power under false pretences. He would aim to realize, as a minister, the policy he had advocated from the Opposition benches. It must be recollected that it was from internal dissension, and not from a Protectionist vote, that the late Ministry had fallen. In the latter case, there would have been no doubt of the course which it would have been the duty of their successors to pursue. But they had taken office in obedience to her Majesty's commands, and lest her Majesty should be left without servants. There was no evidence that they shrunk from an appeal to the country; there were the urgent exigencies of the moment which required immediate attention—there were certain things which must be done, whoever might be the minister, or whatever might be the policy which he might ultimately place before the country. But "rest assured," said Mr. Disraeli, amid the loud applause of his supporters, "that it is our wish that the policy of this country should be such as we have recommended for many years on the benches of the Opposition."

It is our opinion—an opinion which I myself, as your member in the House of Commons, have frequently expressed—that when the great changes of 1846 were carried, they were carried in a spirit of great precipitation—I might almost say of panic—and they were carried without a due regard to these important productive interests, whose fortunes were by those measures, as the event has proved, sensibly affected [hear, hear]. For example, in 1846, you repealed the old corn-laws [a voice: "And a good thing too!"]. You repealed them without any condition; you repealed them without considering the burden to which the agricultural interest was subjected, and which they were always recommended to endure, because they possessed those corn-laws [hear, hear]. You also changed the whole course of the colonial policy of the country, and after having

from the passionate conviction of the people of England even increased your national debt to terminate slavery, you opened your markets to slave-grown produce, in a manner which even Free-traders of great celebrity have declared was, as regarded your colonies, most unjustifiable [cheers]. So again, very shortly afterwards, you abrogated your maritime code, but while you forced British shipping into competition with the shipping of all the world, you left upon the British seaman and the British shipowner restrictions of a very onerous and injurious character [hear, hear]. Therefore, on these three great interests—and I take them only as illustrations—acting precipitately, and I admit, in some degree, under circumstances of great exigency and emergency, you came to a settlement, which, so far as those great interests were concerned, was no doubt unjust.

The plenty and contentment which Mr. Gibbs had seen in the cottages were to be seen there under the old corn-law [No! no! no!—well, he (Mr. Disraeli), could quote an authority, which his friend would regard with respect, the authority of the late Mr. Cobbett, whose descriptions of cottage life were almost as lively, as picturesque, and as poetical as his own [a laugh]. Mr. Gibbs advocated a national poor-rate. That was an admission that the burden of local taxation should have been re-adjusted when the corn-laws were repealed. Mr. Deacon Hume, the founder of the new commercial school, had declared that sugar was taken out of the category of Free-trade. And with regard to shipping, no one had ever denied that when the British shipowner and seamen are placed in competition with the whole world, their industry ought to be entirely unrestricted, and they should be no longer subjected to those vexatious laws which restrain their energies and cripple their resources. Taking advantage of a cheer from a gentleman not wearing his colours, the dexterous speaker exclaimed:—

Why, here is another free-trader cheering me [a laugh]. Here are free-traders admitting that in these three great instances—instances, be it remembered, in which the greatest amount of British capital is invested—viz., agriculture, shipping, and the colonies, the settlement has been precipitate, that it has been unjust [hear, hear]. Why we are unanimous. Then what is the use of bringing forward an opponent? [cheers and laughter.] Why is there a rival candidate? Why is an individual for whom I have such a sincere regard as my learned friend—why is he dragged, as it were, from the classic shades of Hartwell to fight against a man with whom he fully agrees? [No, no.] They don't agree! Then they are determined to support the injustice which they denounce [cheers].

As an English statesman, it would be his object to relieve every class from its peculiar burdens. He did not hold that all the interests of the country should be concentrated in land; but he would confine his illustrations to the agricultural aspect of the general question:—

I want to place before the Free-traders here, who, after all, as they are of Buckinghamshire, are men of sense and spirit, a few facts ["hear," and a laugh]. The tax raised upon income in this country is raised upon an amount in round numbers of something over £200,000,000 sterling per annum. Now, real property contributes exactly one-half of the revenue upon which the income-tax is levied—namely, something more than £100,000,000 per annum, or a moiety of the aggregate income upon which the tax is levied. Real property, therefore, besides contributing to the general imperial taxation of the country, pays in Great Britain alone on £10,000,000 a-year extra. Then it is quite clear upon the surface that if £100,000,000 of the £200,000,000 pays £10,000,000 extra, it pays £5,000,000 more than it ought to pay. But then it is said that real property consists of something else besides land. I admit it. I will put the case with great fairness. I will suppose that if real property is assessed to the income-tax at something more than £100,000,000, that the land only supplies £50,000,000, or a moiety of that sum—these are the premises of our opponents—but I admit it. Then it follows that the land must pay £2,500,000 more than it ought to pay. That is quite clear [hear, hear]. It is quite clear that by your system of local taxation, the question is stated by the Free-traders, as the land is subject to the payment of two millions and a half more than any other class in the community [cheers]. Well, that is a very great burden to place upon the cultivators of the soil when calling upon them to enter into unrestricted competition with the cultivators of the soil of all other countries.

When farmers complained that the cultivation of wheat had ceased to be remunerative, they were told to grow barley. But legislation raised upon that single article, by the duties on malt and spirits, a sum equal to the revenue of some empires—the enormous sum of eleven millions per annum.

I say this is monstrous. When you tell the farmer, We have subjected you to such severe competition, that you must give up even growing wheat—you are bound to take care that his production of an inferior crop is not laden with severe restrictions and heavy imposts. But then I am told—and I dare say the gentleman who proposed my opponent will tell you, for it is one of those cant phrases which are so fluently used—that the consumer pays the tax. Not of the slightest importance to the producer, because the consumer pays this tax of £11,000,000? A tax of £11,000,000 of no importance! [cheers.] Do you think that a tax of £11,000,000 upon an article can be paid by the consumer without checking the production of that article? [cheers.] But if it were possible to produce £11,000,000 from an inferior crop—not the highest crop of the cultivator of the soil—£11,000,000 raised as a tax without checking consumption, what becomes of the argument against a tax on wheat? [loud cheers.] It is quite clear you cannot have it both ways [cheers, and a voice, "Capital!"]. I hear a Free-trader honourable enough to admit this. I am glad that conviction has been brought to his heart [cheers and laughter, occasioned by the gentleman alluded to exhibiting his blue and white rosette]. I am told that this Free-trader carries my colours ["hear, hear," and a laugh]—I believe you will find many others carry them before long [cheers].

Having quoted Ricardo and McCulloch in support of this view, he avowed his belief that the cheapest,



the least expensive, and, for the community, the best mode of settling this question is by a counter-vailing duty [immense cheering]. He hoped that both parties would be willing, as Englishmen always were, to compromise their differences, and not insist on compensation to the utmost shilling that might be awarded. There was a prejudice against what was called taxing the food of the people; but, for all that, they (the Ministers) did not shrink from an appeal to the country. They must, however, remember the consequences of a dissolution—

I cannot believe the rumour which has reached me to-day, that Lord J. Russell is about to impugn the conduct of the Government because they have not dissolved, or are not prepared to recommend as immediate a dissolution of Parliament as is possible. What! shall the Minister, who, on the point of quitting office, announced to the House of Commons that in the state of this country and of Europe he did not consider that he was justified in recommending a dissolution, and who then goes to his Sovereign and recommends Lord Derby as his successor, is it possible that he can turn round upon that very successor, and challenge him to do the very act which he had himself described as one injurious to the country? But the responsibility of such conduct would rest upon Lord J. Russell, and knowing his lordship to be a man of honour and a high-minded gentleman, I treat with contempt the rumour which has reached me to-day. I feel convinced that he will not impugn the conduct of Lord Derby because Lord Derby is not prepared to do that very deed which Lord J. Russell so recently described as an act inexpedient in the present state of this country and of Europe. But we are not going to ride off upon the admission of Lord J. Russell, I say without hesitation that we are perfectly prepared to face him, or any one, before the country [cheers]. But let the country fully understand what they will lose by our following a policy for which we are prepared, and which we are told we are immediately to be forced to adopt. Remember that there are some things which must be done before Parliament can be dissolved, and that if it were dissolved at once, it probably would not meet again before July, and you can all judge what business would be likely to be done in a second session commencing in July [hear, hear, and a laugh]. To enjoy this costly luxury the people of England must submit to some sacrifices. You are alarmed about the want of defence of your own coasts. All parties have agreed in expressing the opinion that some additional means of defence for our coasts should be immediately adopted; but if Parliament is dissolved do not complain of us that we neglected to fulfil that important duty. There is a strong—I would almost say there is a passionate—feeling among the people of this country at present for a reform in the Court of Chancery [cheers, and cries of "Bravo," and "That's right!"]. The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Court of Chancery was laid upon the table of the House of Commons when Parliament met. The most eminent lawyers were members of that commission, and were assisted by two eminent laymen, members of the House of Commons—Sir James Graham, and a distinguished colleague of mine in the Government, the President of the Board of Trade, The recommendations of the commission were of the most sweeping character; and if they were carried into effect, the Old Man of the Sea that has so long pressed upon the back of the English people would be removed for ever [a laugh]. Remember that the recommendations of that commission were so sweeping that the whole of the Masters' Offices, which have so long been the pest and torment of the English people, would cease to exist. The late Government left us no bill, nor any evidence that they intended to act upon the sweeping recommendations of that commission. I announce, without reserve, that it is the intention of the present Government to act upon those recommendations [a cry of "That'll do," and cheers]. But if Parliament is dissolved this Chancery reform must be given up. We do not wish to oppose the dissolution of Parliament if you desire it, but understand the cost you must pay [hear]. Well, in St. Albans again to return, through the intervention of Mr. Edwards, two members to the new Parliament? [hear, hear, and laughter.] I am informed, upon authority, that the late Ministers will not proceed with the bill for disfranchising St. Albans. I announce, with authority, that it is the intention of her Majesty's present Ministers to proceed with that bill [cheers]. I shall take the earliest opportunity of announcing to the House of Commons what we intend to do with the suffrages which will then be forfeited, and I will be bold to say that will please and satisfy the great body of the people. Remember, however, that, if Parliament is now dissolved, you cannot have this bill of disfranchisement, but that you will still have members for St. Albans, as you have in this Free-trade Parliament, in that which will hereafter assemble [hear, hear]. Are you willing that the whole private business of the session—every railroad bill, every bill connected with business, in which I doubt not many gentlemen here are interested—shall be swept away, and that this year shall be a blank? I do not object to it if you wish to make the sacrifice, but understand what the sacrifice is. Gentlemen, I know well the duties and the difficulties which we as a Government have to encounter. I hear that the late Administration and their friends—perhaps their friends, and not the late Administration [a laugh]—are eager, as they say, that the country should give immediately a decision upon the great issue of Free-trade. I shrink from no immediate decision; but allow me to say that, as far as I am concerned, the issue shall not be narrowed to the mere question of commercial legislation. I shall ask the country to decide upon the policy of the late Government in every respect and in every department—upon that foreign policy which we endeavoured to check two years ago, though we were defeated in the attempt, and which the late Prime Minister of England, only two months ago, virtually announced that we were right in opposing. I shall ask the opinion of the country upon the colonial policy of the late Administration [hear, hear], a decision of the House of Commons upon which they escaped—I will not say they evaded—by the local militia [laughter]. I shall ask the opinion of the country upon that question of law reform to which I have referred. I shall ask the country if the recommendations of the Commissioners for the reform of the Court of Chancery are to be carried into effect or not. I will make the issue wide and multifarious, and whatever may be the Parliament that is collected together, that Parliament shall be one which, at least, shall represent the

decision of the people of England, not upon a single question, but upon all those great principles which should give colour to the policy and form to the conduct of a strong Administration. I know well the difficulties we have to encounter, but I confess that though our position may be critical I, for one, do not believe that it is perilous. I have listened to a great deal of bluster within the last fortnight which does not frighten me [hear, hear]. I hear great trades of a resuscitated League. I shall leave the resuscitated League to settle their quarrels with the amalgamated engineers [laughter]. Confident myself that in taking office we have at least resolved to do our utmost for the advantage of the country, I shall feel that the consequences of that duty will sustain us under trying exigencies. And, gentlemen, I may say that as the noble lord who is at the head of the Administration attested Providence in the Senate of his country that he was influenced by no personal feeling in occupying the post of danger which he now fills, I will also express my hope that, whatever may be the fate of the Government, when we leave office there will at least be among all temperate and impartial men a sense that, however humble may have been our efforts, we have endeavoured to do our duty to our country, our Sovereign, and our God [loud and prolonged cheering].

Dr. Lee then addressed the electors in a very discouraging speech; touching on the suffrage, separation of Church and State, Law Reform, and other subjects.

Mr. Barry put a number of questions to Mr. Disraeli upon the ballot, church-rates, &c., which the right hon. gentleman humorously evaded.

A show of hands was then taken, and was much in favour of Mr. Disraeli; Dr. Lee declined demanding a poll, and the meeting broke up with diverse cries.

In the evening, the re-elected members dined with a select party of his constituents.

The Observer has a long paragraph on Mr. Disraeli's treatment by the Buckinghamshire aristocracy. The magistrates are said to have refused him the use of the judges' chambers; there was not even a carriage to receive him at the railway station; he was visited at the George Hotel only by his solicitor; and "none of the numerous gentry of the neighbourhood came forward to offer the hospitality of a night's lodging to the man who has so ably and indefatigably advocated the interests of this selfish class, who can stoop to avail themselves of the talent and influence of their gifted champion, but who will not admit him within their narrow and mindless circle."

**THE BELPER MURDER.**—Turner has been convicted at the Derby Assizes of the murder of Mrs. Phoebe Barner. The facts of the case admitted of no doubt; and the circumstances under which the crime was committed were not such as to induce the Judge to hold out any hope of mercy.

**THE FUNERAL OF THOMAS MOORE.**—The Irish minstrel has been interred at the village of Bromham, within a mile of the cottage in which he breathed his last. He was placed, in obedience to his own wish, in the same grave with one of his daughters. The village church was crowded with the poor of the neighbourhood, and the rector of the adjacent village came to pay the last tribute of regard to an old friend. But beyond this gentleman and Mr. Longman, the publisher, there were none who had known the poet in life to offer him personal respect in death.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 17, Ten o'clock.  
PARLIAMENTARY.

In a short sitting of the House of Lords yesterday evening, the County Courts Extension Bill was read a third time and passed. The Marquis of Orama-carden inquired whether ministers intended to propose any alteration in the present application of public funds for educational purposes in Ireland. The Earl of Derby replied that he thought, under existing circumstances, the subject was a proper one for a committee of inquiry. He expressed his regret that the Protestant clergy had stood aloof to some extent from the national schools, and suggested that it would be well to consider whether, without departing from the existing system, it might not be possible to remove or mitigate their objections.

The business done in the House of Commons was of a very miscellaneous character.

Among the notices given were notice of a motion by Mr. Anderson to make the commercial steam marine available as a reserve force for the defence of the country; by Mr. Anson, for returns relative to public religious endowments; by Mr. Buxton, on Ministers' Money to Ireland; by Mr. H. Baskerville, of a bill to establish vote by ballot; by Mr. Locke King, to assimilate the county and borough franchise; and by Mr. Legh, on church-rates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having been questioned by Mr. Hume, said that to his knowledge there were no papers in the Foreign Office granting the territory of Sarawak to the British Commissioner at Borneo, and that the British flag had not been hoisted at Sarawak.

LORD ROBERT GROSSEVOR, in putting a question to the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests on the subject of the ventilation of the House, drew a doleful picture of the sufficiency of members. If something were not done speedily he anticipated fatal consequences. Mr. W. PATER made a similar complaint in regard to the committee rooms. Lord J. MANNERS expressed the desire of his department to do all that was possible to remedy the evil. Dr. Reid's report, which had just been presented, would be considered, and Mr. Goldsmith-Gurney had been asked to give his opinion on the subject.

In answer to Mr. DUNCOMB, Lord JOHN MANNERS said the Government declined, on the report of commissioners on the subject, to interfere for the preservation of the Crystal Palace.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, in reply to Mr. T. DUNCOMB, intimated that it would depend on the continuance of the session and the state of public business whether any measure would be substituted for that of last year which had failed in its object of carrying out extraordinary interments. Nothing could be done in reference to the metropolitan water-supply until they had the report of the select committee on the subject.

Mr. GEORGE THOMSON called attention to certain alleged frauds in the supply of coals to the dockyards and public offices, and moved the appointment of a select committee on the subject. The mode in which fraud was said to have been committed was by the contractor being allowed to charge for larger quantities than were really delivered. Mr. HUME seconded the motion: he had pressed the subject in vain on the late Ministry. Mr. STAFFORD resisted the motion, on the ground that no specific case of fraud had been stated; adding, that the arrangements now in operation made it impossible to carry on practices such as those complained of. The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. MURPHY moved for a select committee to inquire into the agreement between the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and the patentee of a machine for perforating the sheets of postage labels. Mr. GOSNOLD supported the motion, and moved that the inquiries of the Committee should be extended to the mode of engraving, printing, and gumming the postage label stamps. Mr. G. A. HAMILTON objected to the original motion, but the Government were willing that a committee should be appointed on the subject of the amendment. Ultimately Mr. MURPHY withdrew his motion, and that of Mr. GOSNOLD was agreed to.

Mr. J. STUART submitted a resolution, pledging Parliament to grant assistance towards the formation of a railway between Oban, in the Western Highlands, and Glasgow, with the view to provide employment for the people, and to improve the condition of the country. The motion was supported by Mr. MACDONALD, and opposed by Sir G. STICKLAND. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not deny that the railroad would be an advantage to the district, but reminded the mover that there was an annual grant applicable to such purposes. An application made to the Loan Commissioners of Public Works for a grant would meet with due attention. Mr. HUME was satisfied that the only remedy for the distress in the Highlands was emigration. After some further conversation, Mr. F. SCOTT moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight, to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer an opportunity of further considering the subject—which was agreed to.

At the instance of Mr. HENDLAM, the select committee on the laws of mortmain was nominated.

Mr. NAFFER moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the disturbed districts in the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth. As proving the organization of ribbonism, he quoted the charges of the judges at the special commission, the failure of justice in so many instances arising from the intimidation or complicity of jurors and witnesses, and the open-day murders committed almost with impunity. He recommended an alteration in the jury laws, in order that juries to try cases which affected the security of life and property should be composed of a class of persons who would not be likely to be intimidated; and that the judges should have the power to direct the trial to be held in another part of the country. It might be wise, under certain restrictions, to re-enact the law making it penal to be in possession of signs and passwords. Mr. HATTON explained the cause of the failure of justice. Where it had failed the Crown had still the power to try the parties in other parts of the country. Some alteration was necessary in the jury laws, but he deprecated any interference with the liberty of the subject. Mr. McCULLAGH denied there was any necessity for changing the law, because in a particular district there had been a difficulty in obtaining convictions. After a few words from Mr. GOSNOLD, the motion was agreed to.

Lastly, the annual Indemnity Bill was brought in.—The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Cornet is elected deputy of the Seine, having obtained 16,761 votes. Moreau polled 15,441.

There are to be four short-hand writers in the Corps Legislatif, who are to make a more extended report than the mere procès-verbal. M. Billaud has obtained this concession in an interview with the President.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna on the 15th. The Government officially denies that, as alleged by the *New Freivauer Gazette*, it encouraged France to occupy Switzerland.

Papers by the "Cambria" which arrived yesterday, state that Mr. Webster had returned to Washington, having made little progress in his prospects for the Presidency.—The Mormons had declined for accession from the Union.

Despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail represent the Governor-General of India as desirous to avoid further operations against Barmah.

The Times prints a translated communication from Constantinople, written by the captain of the "Morse-gian" bark which was seen to pass near the "Amazon," and which it was hoped might possibly have rescued others of the passengers or crew of that ill-fated vessel. It seems that the captain did everything in his power to afford assistance, but that all his efforts were in vain.

The Court of Arches was unusually crowded yesterday, as it was known that Mr. Gladstone's case would come on. The rev. gentleman was prepared to conduct his own case; but at the suggestion of the judge consented to the admission of the libel, and was allowed till the 24th inst. to give an issue.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, March 17, 1851.

The supplies of Grain and Flour by vessel still continue very limited, but the trade in every article is extremely heavy.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 680 qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Barley—English, 1,280 qrs.; Irish, 600; Foreign, 400 qrs. Oats—English, 116 qrs.; Irish, 320 qrs.; Foreign, 4,670 qrs. Flour—English, 600; 40 casks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
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Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several letters on "the state of the churches," in reply to that subscribed by "A Berean." We hope to insert one or two of them in the present number. We may, perhaps, find room hereafter for the rest, but we must decline allowing the discussion to proceed further in our columns during the present period of public excitement.

"Hex" quite overrates our influence. We fear he must seek some better remedy for the wrong of which he complains.

Received ninepence from as many members of a family at Maldon, to the Shakspeare Testimonial to Kossuth; and two shillings from "H." to the Kossuth fund.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

#### SUMMARY.

THE events of the week have been multifarious and important. We cannot pretend to give to each that separate attention which its merits would at another time have secured, but must deal with them in groups—as the clergy of the metropolis once did with the immense throng of parties seeking marriage under apprehension of a restrictive bill just then before Parliament. We shall classify our notices of what has occurred, accordingly as they affect the "outs" and the "ins," and we shall then give a rapid glance at what is going on at home and abroad, having no special bearing upon the movements or the policy of either.

The "outs" are getting lively. A change of atmosphere seems to have invigorated them. They are not, indeed, strong; nor would one have pronounced them to have recovered health. Still they might reply to any kind of inquiry as to how they feel, "Better, considerably better, thank you!" Lord John Russell is growing quite spirited and active. He is still nervous from long confinement within the close precincts of office. It is interesting to observe how rapidly he is plucking up. Deeply impressed, out of office, as well as in it, with his responsibility to the country, he gathered about him, last week, a strong party of his friends, and those who, as well as himself, feel the necessity of protecting a Free-trade policy from threatened encroachment. He exhorted them to stick together upon this single point, and not to allow themselves to be diverted from it. He counselled them to compel the Government to an explicit declaration of their intentions in regard to an import duty on corn, after having done which, he said, it might be necessary for them to meet again for mutual consultation. Mr. Hume and Mr. Duncombe ventured to complain that Lord John had not explained his own intention in the event of success in ousting the Earl of Derby, and hinted that the country was quite as unanimous on the subject of Parliamentary Reform as on that of Free-trade. The noble lord excused his past shortcomings, on the ground of difficulties by which he was surrounded, and which, if he were to disclose them, would probably be held to justify him in the eyes of Reformers. Those difficulties would not be likely to operate against him in future, at least to anything like the same extent—and, therefore, the people might expect if he should be recalled to power, a Cabinet of better men, and a budget of better measures.

The fruit of this new compact, if such it can be understood to be, between Whigs and Radicals, remains, of course, to be developed. Hitherto it has led to the following results only:—Lord John has abandoned his little measures of Parliamentary Reform. Sir George Grey has handed over the bill for the disfranchisement of St. Albans to Mr. Secretary Walpole. The noble ex-Premier intends to carry through, if possible, his remedial measure for corrupt practices at elections. Mr. Tufnell has given notice of a bill for abolishing the property qualification of members. And Mr. Villiers has already submitted in the House of Commons those inquiries touching the purposes of Ministers in regard to Free-trade which were intended to elicit a clear declaration of their policy, and which was followed by results we shall presently state.

The "ins" have had their metal put to the

proof. The necessity of making their appearance before their constituents tested their ingenuity in satisfying their Protectionist supporters without at the same time alarming the rest of the community. They have certainly played the game of evasion with much tact. They have evinced no inconsiderable skill in hiding their ultimate purpose behind a shadowy veil of professions. More or less closely, they have all followed upon the track marked out for them by the Earl of Derby's speech above a fortnight ago. They are still Protectionists in opinion, but whether they shall become so in policy must depend upon the verdict of the public at the next general election. Mr. Disraeli, although, if rumour speaks truly, ungratefully cut by the aristocrats of Buckinghamshire, was peculiarly happy and frank in the address with which he favoured his constituents. He promised to speak without reserve, and he performed his promise by telling his audience what they very well knew before. He put together in telling order all the positions which he has been accustomed to advance for this five years past on the subject of agricultural distress and its remedy, and he forewarned the country that when an appeal should be made to the constituencies of the United Kingdom, it would be to obtain a response to other important questions besides that of Free-trade. The right honourable gentleman was re-elected without opposition. So far, all has been smooth enough—but Ireland, as usual, has interposed a momentary difficulty. Lord Naas has felt himself obliged to retire before the opposition with which he was threatened, and, for the present, he is without a seat in Parliament. Mr. Napier gave some ominous intimations that the National School system in Ireland might undergo some modification in order to adapt it to the purposes of the clerical party. The Lord-lieutenant has reached Dublin, and, on the whole, met with a fair reception. But the display of an orange scarf upon a lamp-post by some zealous supporter of Protestant ascendancy, provoked a riot, which was not quelled until after some bloodshed.

In Parliament the *début* of Ministers has been flattering to their talents, but not very promising to their purposes. In answer to a question of Lord Beaumont, prefaced by a speech of upwards of an hour, the Earl of Derby briefly, dashing, but enigmatically, announced the intentions of the Cabinet in regard to the future. The substance of what he said may be told in few words. He deprecated an early dissolution of Parliament. He made somewhat light of the question of Protection, and intimated that it was not the intention of Government, in any case, to reverse the commercial policy of the country, but rather, if warranted by a new Parliament, to modify it. If, however, he should be compelled by the Opposition to advise an early appeal to the constituent body, he would go to them for a verdict, not on one question only, but on all the great principles embodied in a Conservative Administration. In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, in answer to Mr. Villiers, went over precisely the same topics, and very nearly in the same manner. In both Houses, strong exception was taken against the unconstitutional position occupied by the Cabinet—but by none more impressively than Sir James Graham, with whom Mr. Gladstone and Lord Palmerston concurred. Nevertheless, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained the money votes for which he asked, and hence the question of dissolution or no dissolution may be regarded as postponed to a future opportunity.

Manifestations of public opinion and feeling are not confined to the meetings of electors and candidates, which now become too numerous to mention. We have given in another column a *résumé* of recent meetings in opposition to the enrolment of the militia; the last of which was held last Thursday in Birmingham, and showed very remarkably the strengthening of pacific feeling even in the democratic arsenal of England. The meeting held at Southampton is a splendid manifestation of a process going on, however quietly, in nearly every town of England. The seed dropped at Southampton has become efflorescent only earlier and more gaily than elsewhere—in the heaviest soils it quickens as surely. The Glasgow meeting is a symptom not so much of growth as of revival. Scottish Nonconformity is rousing; and its waking should be as that of a giant. Its words are weighty and powerful—let its deeds be prompt and energetic. The elections will measure the force of speeches, and show the earnestness of resolutions. We take the rumour that Sir James Anderson will be returned for the Stirling Burghs as a pledge that much more is intended; for in many a Scottish constituency as much may be done.

The French autocrat is still busy manufacturing decrees to concentrate more effectually the powers of the State in his own hands. The conversion of the Five per Cent. Rentes, and the suppression of the privileges and independence of the University of France, are his latest edicts. The latter measure is only provisional—a fragment of a comprehensive scheme for altering the whole system of national

education, which it has not been deemed prudent to carry into effect at present. "Provisional" though it be, it is sufficiently stringent. By its behests all educational appointments are placed immediately and exclusively in the hands of Government.

The close of one war, and the probable speedy termination of another, in which this country are interested, are events deserving of distinct notice and congratulation. The combined states in the neighbourhood of the river La Plata have, with the assistance of Brazil, succeeded in routing Rosas, and expelling him from the country. A vast extent of territory is thus rescued from a state of chronic anarchy, and opened to the humanizing influence of commercial enterprise. Still more important is the news from the Cape. In consequence of a successful *razzia* by the British troops in Kaffraria, across the Great Kei river, in which a large booty was secured, the Kafir chiefs sued for peace. The inexorable Governor required entire submission to British authority—a condition which it appears they were reluctant to accept; for active preparations were subsequently recommended. According to the latest accounts, a larger expedition had been sent to the Amatolas, which it was thought would completely overcome further resistance, and lead to a speedy cessation of the war, which has now been raging for more than a year and a half. Meanwhile, there is reason to hope that our new Government is disposed to carry out in its integrity the constitution granted to the Cape, and to leave the colonists to settle by themselves their future quarrels with the native tribes.

#### CONSERVATIVE MODESTY.

THE constitutional theory of the House of Commons ever since the revolution of 1688 has been that it represents the opinions, feelings, and will of the country at large, and that it is the legitimate organ by which they are to be expressed. The actual fact is, at the present moment, that the House of Commons gives but feeble, inadequate, and often distorted, utterance to the mind of the country on most of the great questions affecting the economical, political, and ecclesiastical interests of the people. The abstract idea is so imperfectly carried out that it has become a grave question as to the best methods by which the popular branch of legislature may be so reconstituted as to reflect more accurately intelligent public opinion. It has usually been thought necessary for the Executive Government of these realms, which derives its pecuniary resources from the House of Commons, ostensibly with a view of managing State affairs in conformity with the national will, to represent the sentiments and wishes of a majority of the people's House; or, if by any peculiar circumstances they find themselves at variance with that majority, but deem it inexpedient to resign office, it has been commonly held, and reason justifies the demand, that they should make as early an appeal to the constituencies as possible, and by the result of that appeal abide.

Our present position is just this. We have a Government whose avowed principles of policy are condemned by a considerable majority of the representative House, and, probably, by at least nine-tenths of the people out-of-doors. It seems to be the intention of that Government to retain office as long as possible—to defer any immediate reference to public opinion by means of a general election, until it may best suit their own convenience—to carry through such measures as promise to secure tolerable unanimity—and, having deliberately availed themselves of all the advantages which place can give them, to wrest from our manageable constituencies a verdict in favour of a series of measures which the people at large regard as fraught with the worst consequences. We should have supposed that there could be no variety of opinion upon the unconstitutional character of this intention. The Derby Administration is plainly an usurpation—partly the result of previous scheming—partly the result of an unforeseen contingency. It is not the choice of Parliament—it is still less the choice of the people. It represents, and will seek to carry out, the political objects of a minority. Its first duty, therefore, plainly is to ascertain the relation in which it stands to public opinion, and to busy itself, meantime, with such measures only as may help it to take the sense of the country without exposing its interests to greater peril than need be. If, with a view to this, it judges the present Parliament unlikely to pronounce an unbiased and truthful verdict, the way is open to it to dissolve and summon a fresh one. But, until the voice of the country has clearly ratified by constitutional methods its acceptance of office, it is less even than a provisional Government—it is obviously an usurping one. It has no claim to forbearance. It can urge no plea in its own favour deducible from patriotism. It has put itself into a position of antagonism and defiance in relation to the great bulk of the community which it seeks to govern—and it ought to be dealt with as a common foe, who sets at naught



all constitutional rules, and whose object in doing so is to reverse, or seriously modify, a policy adhered to by a vast national majority.

The exposition made by the leading members of Government, in both Houses of Parliament, on Monday night, of the principles upon which they intend to carry on the administration of public affairs, satisfies us that they ought not to be permitted to retain office one moment longer than is absolutely necessary. Even in regard to the question of Free-trade, they have said enough to warrant the House of Commons in calling upon them to join issue at the first practicable moment. They do not bind themselves, indeed, to re-impose an import duty on foreign corn. Lord Derby significantly intimated that such a step might be impolitic even in the event of his obtaining a majority of supporters in the next Parliament. The course marked out is more insidious, and much more likely to lead to mischief. The policy determined upon is that which, in the phrase of the party, is described as "just relief to suffering agriculturists." In other words, the proprietors of the soil are to be enabled to keep up their rents at the present artificial height, by casting upon the community some of those fiscal burdens which now weigh most heavily upon themselves, and by calling in John Bull to satisfy the tax-gatherer in relation to certain items which have hitherto been collected from the owners of land, to put into the pockets of a small but influential section of society some compensation for the loss which they sustained when prevented by the necessities and indignation of the public from helping themselves at the expense of others. They want to get back the pecuniary fruits of the corn-law by machinery which will creak less loudly, and do its work more covertly, than before. Their object is the same as ever—their proposed method is more circuitous. But just in proportion as they are able to conceal the selfishness of their design, just in the same proportion ought to be the decision with which they are repudiated and rejected. The country ought not to be allowed to undergo the infliction of any new attempts at bamboozlement. It sees clearly enough the true state of the case; and, if able to give unequivocal utterance to its convictions, it would at once and for ever scatter the hopes of the Derby Administration.

The difference, however, between the present Government and the majority of the sitting Parliament, to say nothing whatever of the people, is far from being confined to the question of Free-trade. At the close of his speech on Monday night, the Earl of Derby hinted his intention of hereafter referring to the constituencies to determine whether they would support or overthrow a Government pledged to promote the education of the people under clerical superintendence, and to resist, and, if possible, control those democratic influences which are found to be getting inconveniently strong for the purposes of the oligarchy. The language he made use of was vague and general, but the purport of it, we think, was plain. If the forbearance of the House of Commons, and the response of narrow and corrupt constituencies, should authorize him to make the attempt, it is in his heart to increase the power, and to widen the political influence of the Established Church, and to cripple and restrict the efforts of associated bodies whose object it is to form and stimulate public opinion out-of-doors. We judge that he is prepared to grapple with the League, the Anti-state-church Association, and all similar combinations for the redress of existing wrongs. He speaks oracularly it is true, but the tones are those of Castlereagh and Sidmouth. The noble lord is plainly anxious to gag those whom he cannot convince—to place the mind of the country under authorized supervision, and to give to the clergy a monopoly in the privilege of communicating thought and instruction. The pulpit and the school, under the direction of her Majesty's Ministers, are to constitute the only platforms of agitation. Demagogues like Cobden and Bright, Walsley, Thompson, and Sturge, are to be kept well in hand by the Attorney-General; and perhaps, too, the press, which Lord Derby believes to have mistaken its proper functions, is to be brought under wholesome discipline and restraint. Such is the direction in which the New Cabinet steadfastly looks. To these results, if permitted by popular indifference, they are anxious to conduct us;—and we are asked, on their behalf, to exercise forbearance, to grant them ample time, to treat them as patriotic men doing their best to elevate, whilst they serve, their country. Pah! The request is as preposterous as the policy contemplated is impossible; and the only reasonable thing which can now be done is to put an end to the absurd pretence as speedily as we are able.

The House of Commons, we trust, will feel that some show of respect is due from her Majesty's Government to itself, as representative of the people of the United Kingdom. If, for an inconsiderable period, a Ministry can hold office in the very teeth of a Parliamentary majority, one sees not why they may not take the next step backward, and, in imitation of Louis Napoleon, ad-

minister the affairs of the country without Parliamentary intervention of any kind. The practice, once connived at, may easily grow into a habit, and the habit, if permitted to become common, will constitute a firm stepping-stone towards a further encroachment on popular rights. All the authorities of weight in the present House of Commons have given judgment against Lord Derby in relation to his proposed postponement of an appeal to the people. We know the inconvenience which will be sustained by the trading part of the community as the result of a general election at this period of the year. We shall regret, in common with others, the suspension of some useful law reforms—and, speaking personally, we should greatly prefer, if it were practicable, to stave off until December next the excitement and bustle incident to a national contest. But we cannot see that any choice whatever is left to those who would abide by the spirit of our constitution, and the very request that we should, in this instance, deviate from it, can be viewed in no other light than as a remarkable illustration of "Conservative modesty."

#### LORD DERBY'S CHALLENGE AND LORD RUSSELL'S RESPONSE.

THE existing crisis is of quite sufficient importance to warrant us in exhibiting it in as many and as different lights as we may be able; substituting for variety of topics, variety of treatment. We have shown that patriotic regard to the industrial interests of our country, and intelligent adherence to constitutional usage, alike forbid us to indulge the amiable forbearance solicited by her Majesty's Ministers. We have shown also—or endeavoured to show—that the question of commercial policy is not the most advantageous ground to take in resisting that demand;—that the question of Parliamentary Reform bears to that of Free-trade, some such relation as the field of Waterloo to the city of Brussels. It is to this latter aspect of the subject that we again address ourselves, incited thereto by the political incidence of the week.

In the meeting at Lord John Russell's house, on Thursday, there were evidently not a few who felt that his lordship's abandonment of the new Reform Bill ought to be resented; and there were some bold enough to give expression to that feeling. Reform is seized upon as a plank of safety when the Whig craft is dropping asunder like the marrowless bones of a mummy, and the veriest rats of office prefer swimming to sailing in those leaky timbers. But no sooner does the Free-trade barque show fight, than the runaway captain clambers up her side to persuade her commanders to let him take the quarter-deck. They consent, and Reform is sent drifting away into the indefinite future. Mr. Disraeli proclaims on the Aylesbury hustings, and Lord Derby reiterates from his Premier's seat, that they do not want to fight Free-trade alone—that they are at least equally hostile to democratic encroachments as zealous for agricultural relief. But Lord John is determined to save Free-trade alone. His lordship has great courage—craven courage, that is; the courage that schoolboys call "bounce." He is as eager to give battle when strong in his allies, as anxious to evade it when left to himself. He urges on Mr. Villiers as though he were a Free-trader from his youth—yet he never gave that gentleman a single vote from 1837 to 1845. He will see nothing but a cheap loaf. The whole community, he declares, are intelligent on that question now—but he coolly throws away the instrument that would have given a moiety of the people a tongue for the expression of their intelligences. He could not hope to carry his bill, he says, as an independent member. No one asks him. He does not hope to defeat the Protectionists as an independent member, but as the leader of a united opposition. Why not have communicated with Sir James Graham and Mr. Cobden for the one purpose as well as for the other? Why, but because he is sincere only in desiring to get back to office, by the shortest cut, and at the smallest expenditure of pledges?

Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli declare, that when they appeal to the country, it shall not be on the narrow ground of a fixed duty—that the whole policy of the late Government, and the entire professions of their successors, shall be submitted to the constituencies. We are not blind to the motive of this threat, but we rejoice that it is made. Next to the maintenance of that just and beneficent system which Sir R. Peel established, we desire the ostracism of the men who thrust him from power, and have thus long enjoyed political existence only because he is beyond the command of his sovereign and the voice of his country. Whoever expounds, from platform or hustings, the merits of that system, should expose also the demerits of those by whose feebleness and corruption it has been brought into danger, and the progress of its logical consequences obstructed. But we are told also, that resistance to democratic influences is to constitute a claim of the new

Government to support. Consistently enough, the men who profess devotion to the interests of the landlords, hold in contempt the natural rights of the people. "I am speaking to the electors of Essex," said Mr. Secretary Beresford, the other day, "not to that Braintree rabble." The tongue of a fool is as honest as the fumes of wine. It is a seventh part of the manhood of the nation—so conveniently packed as to be worth a fourteenth—that is to give a final decision on the freedom or crippling of industry, the plenty or the dearth of food. It is corn-growers that are to pronounce on the price of wheat—bread-eaters are but the rabble. The insolent spirit of Toryism is at large once more—and the lips that should rebuke it are sealed by a Chesham-place compact.

The appropriate answer to the challenge of the Premier and the truculence of his whipper-in, would be a resolution affirmative of the justice and necessity of popular representation. There is plenty of time for the introduction of such a resolution. If the Liberal chief declines the service, Mr. Hume or Mr. Duncombe should perform it. It is as needful for testing the Whigs as for rebuking the Conservatives. No man who does not support it should receive a vote. The Manchester men may feel bound to keep silence on this matter on League platforms; but they are something more than Leaguers in the House of Commons. The field of conflict widens—our spirits should dilate with the emergency. The country is about to be appealed to on a large and momentous question—be it ours to resolve that the appeal shall not be a fiction, nor the reply indecisive. Holy names are used, solemn sanctions are invoked, by our opponents. We need not shrink from the invocation. If our assailants mean what they say, the peace of Europe, the honour of England, the rights of conscience, the liberty of speech, the spirit of our constitution, the rewards of our industry, all are jeopardized by their designs. And they call upon "God and our country" to defend and prosper them. Without profanity, and without fanaticism, we may invoke on our side the Heavenly Power—the source of justice and the inspirer of patriotism.

#### THE GREAT DIPLOMATIC ENIGMA SOLVED.

TRUTH is sometimes stranger than fiction. The great suit of "Jarndyce and Jarndyce," so graphically described by Dickens, unrivalled though it be in legal fiction, is fairly matched in modern political history. Of the one we have yet to learn the *dénouement*; the other is complete in all its parts—a perfect Iliad of sieges and butcheries, jealousies and diplomacies.

General Rosas has fallen; and with his defeat and exile terminates the great case of the River Plate. What the united diplomacy and force of European states could not accomplish, has been effected by native effort, aided by Brazilian zeal. To revert back to the causes and commencement of this protracted struggle, would be a task beyond our knowledge and strength. We would as willingly attempt to solve the Asian mystery, or discover the origin of the round towers of Ireland. We believe it dates back about a quarter of a century. During its progress, numerous administrations have taken and lost office. Red-tapists have spent the vigour of manhood, and grown grey in trying to unravel its intricacies. It has inspired cart-loads of protocols, and, for a generation past, fleeced the maiden-wit of Downing-street underlings. The two greatest nations of Europe have been sometimes in alliance, sometimes in rivalry in its interests; but in neither position have they been able to make anything of it. It has formed the subject of Royal speeches, hot debates, and international contentions. To the Achilles of the field it has yielded as little glory as to the Nestor of the senate-house. English and French navies, successful enough elsewhere, have gained nothing but disease, hardship, and ingratitude amid the swamps of La Plata. Astute Guizot and quick-witted Palmerston were alike unable to solve the great enigma. How completely does Dickens's description of the Jarndyce (*nomine mutante*) answer to the Plate affair. "This score-crow of a suit has, in course of time, become so complicated, that no man alive knows what it means. The parties to it understand it least; and it has been observed that no two Chancery lawyers can talk about it for five minutes without coming to a total disagreement as to all the premises. Innumerable children have been born into the cause; innumerable young people have been married into it; innumerable old people have died out of it. Scores of persons have deliriously found themselves made parties in Jarndyce and Jarndyce, without knowing how or why; whole families have inherited legendary hatreds with the suit."

For some time past French diplomacy and the French fleet have been withdrawn from this region of unfulfilled threats and pledges, and England has alone been represented by a diplomatic agent. Virtually victorious over the two great powers of



Europe, the brigand-sovereign of Buenos Ayres has maintained an easy sway over the petty states around him, and laughed to scorn the fruitless hostilities of his persevering but undisciplined foes. At length Brazil appears under the walls of the South American Troy—the *Deus ex machina*, which, at length, overcomes the hitherto invincible despot. The scourge of South American states—the destroyer of peaceful commerce—has fallen; and may, possibly, ere long, find his way to British shores. Belgravia, pining for novelties, will, doubtless, welcome the advent of the renowned robber-chieftain of the River Plate, and who knows but that the same leading journals which sounded the praise of a Haynau will now furbish up their eloquence in honour of a Rosas. Democracy idolizes the Hungarian patriot—why should not aristocracy lionize the South American freebooter?

This is, perhaps, the only time, for years past, when the very mention of La Plata will be heard without creating nausea. We can forgive the intricacies of the plot in satisfaction at the winding-up. Like certain impatient members of the fair sex, we read the last chapter of the prolix novel which records the explanation and marriage, though we have skipped all that goes before. La Plata now has rather a musical sound in our ears. It tells of the cessation of sanguinary and disgusting butcheries—of meddling diplomacy foiled—of British money saved for projects nearer home—of a noble river once more open to the unmolested advance of commercial enterprise—of the development of almost boundless natural resources, and industrial pursuits hitherto neglected or checked by the devastations of war.

**LIBERATION OF MR. KAYE.**—We have pleasure in calling attention to the announcement that a *soirée* will be held on Friday, to celebrate the liberation of Mr. Kaye, proprietor of the *Wesleyan Times*. The following extract from the letter of a Local Preacher will show how Mr. Kaye has sustained his spirits during his incarceration:—

I have visited John Kaye, Esq., the proprietor of the *Wesleyan Times*, in the Queen's Bench prison, two or three times, and am glad to find he is doing a great deal of good there, to both the bodies and souls of the inmates. There is a church inside the prison, which Mr. Kaye attends, and which he urges all the prisoners to attend. He has preaching every Sunday evening and every Wednesday evening in his own room. I preached there one Sunday evening, and gave a lecture one Wednesday evening, and had about fifty hearers both times. Mr. Kaye also meets a class in his own room every Thursday night, when about twenty or more attend.

**REPRODUCTIVE PAUPER LABOUR.**—A numerous and influential meeting of the inhabitants of St. Matthew's and St. John's, Manchester, has been held to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the substitution of reproductive labour for non-productive labour or compulsory idleness in workhouses, as a means both of ameliorating the condition of the pauper population and of diminishing the burdens of the ratepayers. The Rev. T. R. Bentley, Rector of St. Matthew's, presided; the Rector of St. John's, and three other clergymen, Alderman Pilling, several Common Councillors, and other leading citizens, took part in the proceedings. The Chairman advocated the cause of "reproductive labour" by economical reasoning, and on religious grounds. On the 1st of January, 1850, a period of boasted prosperity, there were upon the rate-books of England and Wales 931,328 persons receiving in-door and out-door relief: what an incredible waste of money, and loss of human labour; and what an enormous amount of incentives to crime, of pernicious influences on society and public virtue, that text suggested! He introduced to the meeting Mr. Stark, the Secretary of the Poor-law Association. Mr. Stark stated, that the principle of reproductive pauper employment is making great progress in America, and is even applied in Spain. The Liverpool Poor-law Board have appointed Mr. Carr, the late Master of Cork Workhouse, to the Mastership of the Liverpool Workhouse; a deputation from the vestry having been to Cork and satisfied itself of the great advantages, both to the poor inmates and to the ratepayers, which Mr. Carr had there obtained by an intelligent application of reproductive employment among the paupers. Resolutions to petition Parliament in favour of the objects advocated by the speakers were unanimously adopted.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CLUB.**—The sheering-off of the Roman Catholic M.P.'s from their old Whig allies, is indicated by the statement that "the Roman Catholic aristocracy and gentry, headed by Lords Vaux and Arundel, and Messrs. Monseil and Bowyer, are actively engaged in establishing an exclusively Catholic Club in the Metropolis. The members have already reached a hundred, to which number, it is said, it will be limited for the first year. The club-rooms will be in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly."

**ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM OXFORD CASTLE.**—The condemned prisoner Kalabergo made a daring attempt on Friday morning to escape from the prison in which he awaits execution. While taking exercise in the yard, he suddenly darted up a wall eight feet high, and ran along the top, notwithstanding the chevaux-de-frise. His progress was stopped by another wall, and gave time to the gaoler to secure him. He has since confessed his guilt to Dr. Tandy, his priest.

#### MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS AT LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S.

On Thursday, the promised meeting of Liberal members of Parliament was held at Lord John Russell's residence in Chesham-place. The meeting was called for twelve, but the proceedings did not commence until one o'clock. A great number of persons assembled in front of the noble lord's residence, to see the members arrive. The following is a list of the 168 members present:—

Thomas Acland, A. Anderson, Sir A. Armstrong, R. R. Armstrong, C. Anstey, John Bagshaw, Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M. T. Bagg, J. Bell, R. M. Bell, Hon. H. Berkeley, C. G. Berkeley, R. Bernal, Sir Thomas Birch, R. J. Blewitt, John Bright, J. Brotherton, H. Brown, William Brown, Edward H. Buxton, P. S. Butler, Sir E. Buxton, J. B. Carter, Hon. C. Cavendish, G. H. Cavendish, William Chaplin, Sir William Clay, Jas. Clay, Col. Clifford, Richard Cobden, Sir T. Colebrooke, William Collins, Hon. Wm. Cowper, R. Crowder, L. Dawes, Hon. T. V. Dawson, Sir G. Douglas, George Duff, James Duff, Sir J. Duke, George Duncan, T. S. Duncombe, Sir T. Dundas, Viscount Ebrington, John Ellis, Hon. G. Elliot, Viscount Enfield, Sir De L. Evans, Wm. Ewart, John Ferguson, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Capt. Furdess, Matthew Forsler, Hon. J. W. Fortescue, W. J. Fox, C. Gess, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, G. C. Glynn, C. Grenfell, G. W. Grenfell, Sir George Grey, R. V. Grey, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir Benjamin Hall, J. A. Hardcastle, B. Harris, Alexander Hastie, W. G. Hayter, T. E. Headlam, R. Hennessey, James Heywood, Lord Marcus Hill, Charles Hindley, T. B. Hobhouse, T. Law Hodges, E. Holland, Lord G. Howard, Hon. C. Howard, Sir E. Howard, Joseph Hume, R. Hutcheson, James Kerahaw, Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, J. H. Langston, Sir C. Lemon, G. C. Lewis, Hon. G. Littleton, James Lock, G. Lushington, W. A. Mackinnon, John Macle, the O'Connell, E. B. Mahon, E. B. Maguire, J. G. Marshall, William Marshall, John Martin, Col. Matheson, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Viscount Melbourn, Robert Milligan, T. A. Mitchell, George Moffatt, Sir W. Molesworth, David Morris, Francis Mowatt, M. J. O'Connell, S. C. H. Ogle, Wm. Ord, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Charles Paget, Lord George Paget, John Parker, E. Peel, Edward Pendergast, Robert Perceval, Sir C. Phillips, Francis Pigott, Wm. Plimsy, W. M. Power, Sir E. Price, John L. Ricardo, E. B. Rice, J. A. Roebuck, Colonel Romilly, Lord J. Russell, Hastings Russell, Captain Scobie, G. P. Scrope, H. D. Seymour, Lord Seymour, E. D. Shafto, Earl Shelburne, Right Hon. E. V. Smith, M. T. Smith, John B. Smith, Sir Wm. Somerville, Henry Sparsman, W. R. C. Stanfield, Sir George Stansfield, Edward Stuart, Admiral Stewart, H. W. Tabor, R. J. Tennant, Colonel Thompson, George Thompson, Thos. Thorneley, John Townley, Richard Townley, Captain Townsend, G. Trail, J. S. Trelawney, Right Hon. H. Trelawney, Lord H. Vane, Hon. C. P. Villiers, C. B. Wall, Sir J. Walmley, Colonel Watkins, E. M'Gie Wilcox, Wm. Williams, Sir H. Williamson, James Wilson, Sir G. Wood, Sir W. F. Wood, W. B. Wrighton, Jas. Wyld, Marmaduke Wyll.

Sir Alexander Cockburn was prevented from attending the meeting from severe indisposition.

Lord John Russell commenced by referring to the acceptance of office by the Earl of Derby. He then referred to what had taken place in 1846. Sir Robert Peel then called upon him to state the principles upon which he meant to conduct the affairs of the country. Sir Robert had previously established a freer trade in corn than before existed, and on this ground the right hon. baronet had a right to call upon him (Lord John) to state distinctly whether he meant to carry out the same policy. Such a course was perfectly fair, and in accordance with Parliamentary practice. A new Administration having recently come into power under similar circumstances, he conceived that a similar course should be now taken; and, with that view, he had written to Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking him whether it was the intention of the Government to make any statement on Monday next [now Monday last] with regard to the principles upon which they intended to proceed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer wrote to him in reply, to the effect that it was not the intention of the Government to make any such statement. [This announcement was received with ironical cheers.] He (Lord John) then proceeded to consult Sir James Graham and Mr. Cobden upon the subject, and both those gentlemen, with others whom he had consulted, coincided in opinion with him, that it was perfectly right to call upon the Government for an explanation of their principles. At the same time, those with whom he had advised, as well as himself, had no desire whatever to offer any factious opposition to the Government by attempting to stop the supplies, or to delay measures which were required in carrying on the business of the country, provided the Government made some statement of their intentions. The commercial, the agricultural, and the general interests of the country absolutely required that Parliament should know at the earliest period whether the Administration of Lord Derby meant to carry out the policy of Free-trade, or to attempt to reverse it. There had been some indications that they did intend to reverse it. If they were about to restore Protection, let it be known at once. There were a number of reports in circulation as to their intentions on other points. It was said, for example, that they meant to confine their views, at present, to measures of an internal character, to measures of social improvement, to legal reform, and to leave the subject of Protection out of the question—at least at present. He did not know how this might be; but he was satisfied that any such policy could have no other but injurious effects upon the country. It would also be unprecedented, he ventured to think, after the circumstances he had mentioned at the commencement of his address. Having made these observations, the question arose, as it appeared to him, what course ought now to be adopted. As he had said before, he had consulted with several friends upon this subject; and he was glad to state that they were all of the same opinion as himself—that the course to be taken was to endeavour to elicit from the Government what they meant to do. It was their opinion that Mr. Villiers should not bring on his motion of which he had given notice; that no abstract resolution on the subject of Free-trade should be proposed, but that their proceedings should be confined to asking a question upon the first opportunity allowed by the forms of the House, with the intention of eliciting the views of her Majesty's Government. When those views had been ascertained, and what they knew what they

had to contend for, he thought another meeting should be held, as united action was desirable and essential, to consider what further steps should be taken by the Liberal party. Before concluding he would say a word with regard to the Bill proposed by himself to amend the representation. It was his intention to postpone that measure, for the present session. The subject was one that could be effectually dealt with only by a Government; it was impossible for any independent member to undertake it with success, and therefore he did not mean to proceed with it. At the same time Lord Derby had stated that there were one or two measures commenced by the late Government, with which he meant to proceed.

The noble lord then sat down, his observations appearing to meet with unanimous concurrence; and Mr. Villiers immediately rose. He said he concurred most cordially and entirely in the suggestions thrown out by Lord John Russell. He would not propose the resolution which he had placed upon the notice book of the House, but would conform most willingly to the course of first ascertaining the policy of the Government, and then taking such steps upon it as might be deemed necessary at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Cobden, for whom a call was made, briefly said that he approved of the course proposed by the noble lord. Any proceeding with regard to the new Administration ought, in his view, to be simply directed to the object of ascertaining their intentions with reference to the maintenance or otherwise of the policy of Free-trade. That was the first question in the present circumstances of the country. It was most important in relation to commercial and agricultural interests that some definite action should be taken; that uncertainty and doubt should be removed as early as possible, for they had already begun to produce their natural effects; and, having such views, he recommended a united action.

Mr. Hume followed, and, in the midst of signs of disapprobation from a portion of the meeting, expressed an opinion that, before any conclusion was arrived at, Lord John Russell ought to state upon what principles he would form a Government, supposing Lord Derby resigned. It would be useless to turn the present Government out, unless they knew the principles of that which most likely would succeed them. Lord John's Reform Bill was an inadequate measure. He ought to have placed the representation upon a broader basis, and to have admitted more of the popular element into the Government. It was the noble lord's neglect of these objects which had caused the weakness of his Administration, and which had deprived it of the support of Liberals.

Mr. T. Duncombe also thought that the noble lord ought to indicate his intentions as to Parliamentary reform before any steps were taken in respect to Protection. He did not approve of the policy which preferred free trade in corn to the greater question of the representation of the people in their own House.

Mr. Bright said he concurred in the views expressed by Lord John Russell; and, along with his hon. friends Mr. Villiers and Mr. Cobden, he wished all present measures to be confined to obtaining from the Government an explanation of their intentions upon the particular question of Free-trade. At the same time, he was bound to add that, that object accomplished, the representation of the people ought to be placed upon a broader basis. There must, however, be unanimity at this time upon the great and absorbing question of Free-trade.

Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. R. D. Mangles, and one or two other members, briefly expressed their concurrence.

Lord J. Russell then rose again, and said, if he had to state all the difficulties he had had to encounter in framing his Administration in 1846, and again last year, when there was an anticipation of a change in the Government, he felt that all present would justify him in the measures he had then taken. But he most sincerely trusted that all merely personal matters would be avoided. He hoped they would not be entered into at a time when it was desirable to secure unanimity of action upon a question most materially affecting all the great interests of the country. Such discussions could only tend to widen breaches, if such existed, instead of healing them. For these reasons he should himself abstain from observing upon the causes which had led to the breaking up of the late Government, or upon its alleged narrow basis of construction. It might, however, be hoped that the difficulties which had been experienced in past endeavours to widen its basis would not exist to the same extent in the construction of a new Cabinet at a future period. He concluded with strongly recommending union among all sections of Liberals.

Lord John further stated that he contemplated going on with the corrupt Practices Bill without delay, and that Sir G. Grey would abandon the St. Alban's Bill to some one more intimately acquainted with the subject. His lordship, when speaking of reform, said that if at any future time a Government should be formed of which he was a member, he thought he might bring forward an improved measure of reform—a remark which was followed by general applause.

The meeting came to the conclusion that a question should be asked on Monday from the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the intentions of the new Government. If the answer should be unsatisfactory, it would be open to any member to move a resolution of direct want of confidence in general terms; or one to the same effect with regard to the specific subject of Free-trade. It would also be open to members to move that the supplies be



limited to a period of six months, so as to compel a dissolution of Parliament and its re-assembly about September next, instead of the ordinary period, in February, 1853. It appeared to be the general feeling of those present that, under the contingency just stated, this last course should be adopted.

#### PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-MILITIA AGITATION.

A vigorous, and hitherto most successful agitation against the proposed enrolment of the militia is being carried on under the auspices of the Peace Congress Committee. At every meeting which has been held great unanimity of opinion has been expressed, and the result, in every case, has proved that the masses of the people have not been frightened out of their good sense by the exaggerated statements, and shallow predictions of interested alarmists, who have originated the Invasion Panic, and who, for purposes of a character not very creditable to themselves, have sought to establish conscription amongst us.

The campaign was properly commenced in London, and those who attended the first meeting, which was held in this city at the London Tavern, can testify to the enthusiasm with which the speeches of Messrs. Scoble, Townsend, George Thompson, M.P., S. Morley, and the Revs. Henry Richard and John Burnet, were received by the crowded auditory. A petition against the proposed measure was unanimously adopted.

Equally successful and enthusiastic meetings have been held in other parts of London. At the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark, the chair was taken by Apsley Pellatt, who was effectively sustained by the Revs. John Waddington, John Aldis, William Walters, and Messrs. Scoble, Townsend, and Henry Sterry. At a meeting in Chelsea, consisting mostly of operatives, those directly interested in the contemplated Militia Bill, the speeches of Dr. Burns, and Messrs. Scoble, Edmund Fry, and James Bell, were received with the most cordial and hearty sentiments of approbation. The meeting at the Horns, Kennington, on Friday night last, was also satisfactory, and the opinions ably enunciated by the Revs. Henry Richard, John Burnet, W. H. Bonner, and Messrs. Chamberzow and Edmund Fry were received with great applause.

The meetings that have been held in the country have been equally successful, and the expression of opinion against the embodiment of the militia, and the increase of our military expenditure, has been all that the most ardent advocates of the principles of peace could wish. A great meeting at Bristol—R. Charlton, Esq., in the chair, was attended by 2,000 persons, out of which number there were but 14 or 15 dissentients.

Another meeting was held at Sheffield, which was, to quote the words of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, "one of the most crowded and enthusiastic meetings ever held in Sheffield. Besides the multitude who crammed the place, hundreds were unable to obtain admission." Here, also, the most thorough unanimity of feeling existed. Charles Gilpin, Esq., attended as a deputation from London, and was very warmly received. The thanks of the meeting to Mr. Cobden, for his opposition to the Militia Bill, were proposed to Mr. Alderman Birks, seconded by Mr. Beal, and carried by acclamation.

A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held on Thursday last in the Town Hall, the Rev. Thomas Morgan in the chair. Here, likewise, the most hearty opposition to the militia scheme was manifested. Joseph Sturge proposed the first resolution. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles Gilpin, and the Rev. John Burnet, of London. The men of Birmingham were, on this occasion, as on most others, fully up to the mark.

During the past week meetings of a highly respectable and influential character have been held in Essex, which have been attended by the Rev. H. Richard, on behalf of the Peace Congress Committee. Even in Chelmsford—that old stronghold of Toryism—a respectable meeting was held; and in Braintree a still more encouraging manifestation of the soundness of public opinion on this militia question was exhibited.

If, notwithstanding the death of the panic which has just paid us another of its periodical visits—if, notwithstanding the immense standing armaments with which the industry and the morality of this country are cursed—if, notwithstanding the assurances of the present and the late Government, that our relations with foreign nations are of the most pacific character—if, after all this, an attempt should be made by the present, or any other Ministry, to impose upon the people of this land a measure for the enrolment of the militia, the highly satisfactory and enthusiastic meetings to which we have made brief reference, give us every reason to believe that all classes of the community will unite in opposition to any such proposals.

**EQUALIZATION OF THE POOR'S RATE.**—Sir James Duke, M.P., Alderman Sidney, M.P., and other gentlemen, deputed by upwards of 100 guardians and representatives of parishes, have waited on Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, on this subject. The injustice complained of consisted in this, that there were parishes in the City which paid no poor's rate at all, and other rich parishes whose contributions were decreasing year by year, whilst in the parishes least able to bear it the amount was rising year by year. Mr. Baines had, for two sessions, a bill prepared, with the sanction of the Government, upon this subject, but had been prevented from launching the measure. Mr. Walpole promised the very fullest consideration to the subject, as soon as he could undertake it.

#### COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The most interesting piece of intelligence received from abroad, is that of the probable termination of the Kafir war. The "Bosphorus" arrived at Plymouth, on Saturday morning, and the anticipatory summary of the information brought by her was of a most cheering nature. From the fuller statements since received, however, it appears that although our troops had been more than usually successful in their forays, having seized some thirty thousand head of cattle, and peace had been positively concluded with one or two chiefs, all the leading chiefs were still at enmity with us. Sir Harry Smith refusing any terms short of unconditional surrender on their part, and the mere sparing of their lives on his. The time given for consideration having expired without acceptance of the conditions, the troops had again marched for the enemy's strong places in seven columns, and the colonists were anxiously awaiting the result. By many the pacific overtures of the enemy are regarded as a mere ruse to gain time for getting in their harvest and replenishing their ammunition. According to one account the Kafirs are daily improving in military tactics.

All newspaper readers are familiar with bulletins of the progress of a war in South America; but few have any intelligent perception of what is going on there. The time has nearly come for retrospect and explanation; for letters from the River Plata announce the complete overthrow of General Rosas.

On the morning of the 3rd of February, a severe and decisive action was fought between Merlo and the Passo del Rey, when the allied Brazilian and Oriental armies, under the command of General Urquiza, totally defeated the Buenos Ayrean troops. It is said, 4,000 men were killed or wounded in this engagement; the Holstein horse, in the Brazilian service, literally riding over the much-vaunted cavalry of the Dictator of the Argentine Republic, who was present during the action, and received a wound in the hand. Rosas, with his daughter and suite, escaped on board H. M. S. "Locust," disguised as a marine, and his daughter as a sailor boy; and they were transferred to H. M. S. "Centaur," at Buenos Ayres. That city was commanded by General Manilla, who offered to capitulate, and the diplomatic agents of foreign powers had gone to prevent a sack.

The despotism in our neighbourhood keeps recklessly on its way. The expected decree on Public Instruction has appeared. All the privileges heretofore enjoyed by "the University" are abolished, together with every shadow of independence, the decree making the professors and teachers removable at the pleasure of the Government. All appointments, from first to last, are made by the Government, from the members of the Council of Superior Instruction down to the Rectors, who occupy the same position relatively to the Ministry of Public Instruction which the Prefect occupies in the administrative department of the Interior. The Superior Council, the members of which are nominated for a year, is composed of three Senators, three Councillors of State, five Archbishops or Bishops, three judges of the Court of Cassation, five Members of the Institute, eight Inspectors-General, and two Members of the *Enseignement Libre*. The Minister presides over the Council, and fixes the opening of the session, which is to take place at least twice a year. It is announced in the decree, that "a new plan of studies shall be discussed by the Superior Council in its next session." Meantime, the rectors may, in cases of urgency, suspend any professor of public instruction, secondary or superior; subject to the condition of immediately rendering an account of it to the Minister, who maintains or annuls the suspension." A strong feeling of dissatisfaction is created by the exclusion from the Council of such names as those of M. Thiers, M. Paris, Bishop of Arras, the Protestant Pastor Montaudan, M. Dupin, M. Orfila, M. Dubois, M. Victor-Cousin, and M. l'Abbe.

A subsequent decree authorizes the conversion of the Five per Cent. Rentes into Four-and-a-Half per Cents. This is the measure so long the subject of contest between the President and his former ministers. Its appearance in the *Moniteur* is simultaneous with the disappearance from the official journal of the weekly returns of the Bank of France, which are henceforth to be published half-yearly only. The suppression of these returns is considered a bad sign of the state of the finances.

One of the great men of the Revolution of February, M. Armand Marrast, so long known as the principal conductor of the *National*, died at his residence in the Rue de Bourgogne on Wednesday. In the month of November last he had a stroke of apoplexy, from the effects of which he had not recovered. He has not long survived the Constitution which went by his name, and which was chiefly his own creation.

Some sharp diplomatic notes have, it is said, been exchanged between the French and Belgian Governments on the subject of a masquerade in the streets of Ghent during the Carnival. The masquers took the liberty of sporting costumes and emblems having a political signification. In answer to the satisfaction that has been demanded by France, the Belgian Government has offered to dismiss the commissaries of police in whose district the exhibition occurred. The French minister is not content with this offer, and asks for a larger measure of satisfaction, and so the affair rests for the present.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that a good understanding with Switzerland is definitely established; and the journals of Berne and Vaud agree with this statement.

The Professorship of Philosophy has been abolished in the University of Prague, and its duties annexed to the Theological chair. This blow is aimed at philosophy in the abstract, not at the late professor, who continues to receive his salary, and whose person and feelings have been treated with respect and deference. It is curious that this step should have been taken in Austria at the very time when M. Bonaparte abolishes philosophy as a branch of public instruction in France.

The *Spectator* of Vienna publishes a proposition for opening a subscription, in order to purchase a testimonial for presentation to the hostess of the inn in which Marshal Haynau took refuge when driven out of Barclay and Perkins's brewery. The *Spectator* dwells with much feeling upon the kind behaviour of the landlady, and suggests that Austrian patriotism should endow her with a neck ornament with the portrait of the Marshal in enamel set with brilliants!

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains a number of incidents from the army of the Caucasus; such as have filled the bulletins of the Russian army of the Caucasus for these last six years. Once in twelve months the Russian forces advance some distance into the territory of the indomitable mountaineers, according to a plan prepared in the military chancery at Tiflis, destroying the villages of Tchetshina, Daghestan, and Lezhistan, lighting up the primitive forests by incendiarism, and seizing upon the herds of the natives. These operations are, however, of brief duration, and may be renewed for many years without procuring the least submission of the people. The failure of provisions and the early snows compel an early retreat. The Circassians, led by Schamyl or one of his Naibs, follow the retreating Russians, and harass their ranks, and revenge themselves for the desolation of their villages by similar devastations on the Russian territory. In the Western Caucasus the war has never been carried on with so much bitterness and constancy. But still hostilities have never entirely ceased in the Circassian mountainland. All the political attempts of Prince Woronzow to captivate the Western mountaineers by offers of material advantages, and lucrative trade, are scorned; and the French may hope to civilize and settle Kabylia long before Russia will have gained peaceful possession of Circassia.

According to the arrangements lately made on the subject of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, the Ottoman Porte has decided on restoring to the French—

1. The key of the outer door of the great Church of Bethlehem and those of the side doors, so that the Christians will no longer be the prisoners of the Greek monks; they will be henceforth able to enter and go out freely.
2. Two gardens belonging and adjoining to the church, and which the Greeks had taken possession of.
3. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the French will receive a portion of the lower part of the seven arches of the Holy Virgin. For more than a century the French have not had the use of the gallery built over them.
4. The Franks and Latins will be admitted to their share in the tomb of the Holy Virgin, placed under the brook of Cedron, in the Valley of Jehoshaphat.
5. Instead of exacting the restitution of the silver star, stolen by the Greeks, on the 1st of November, 1847, the French shall content themselves by replacing it by another, after the departure of the numerous pilgrims who will this year flock to the place at the solemnities of Easter. By a coincidence which only happens every four years, these *filtes* will be celebrated simultaneously by all religious sects in the East and the West. The French may, besides, build a church in the mixed and neighbouring village to Bethlehem, called Beelu Jella. They may also repair and enlarge the small convent in which they are kept imprisoned for the three months which they pass at the Holy Sepulchre. The same Fathers may also repair their principal church of the convent in which they reside at Jerusalem.

**MATERIALS FOR ANOTHER "BREAK HOUSE."**—Much to their surprise and indignation, the magistrates at Bow-street have been made parties to a suit in Chancery. Some time since, Mr. Thompson, a purser in the navy, bequeathed a considerable sum of money to be equally divided among certain police-courts, for the purposes of the poor-box. At the death of the testator his affairs were thrown into Chancery, and the solicitors to the trustees inserted the names of the respective magistrates as claimants under the will. Mr. Hall and Mr. Henry protested against being made parties to a litigation in which they have had no voice or concern. The managing clerk of Messrs. Winter and Williams, the solicitors, assures them, however, that there is no alternative.

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.**—It appears, from an official statement recently issued, that the total effective rank and file of the British army is 113,412—distributed thus:—

In Great Britain .....	31,967
In Ireland .....	14,535
Abroad (exclusive of India) .....	35,079
In India .....	31,831

This statement excludes officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and trumpeters, who may be stated in the proportion of about 1 to 7½, which would give 15,000 more—making a total of 129,000, in round numbers, of all ranks serving at home and abroad (including India) on January 1, 1852.

**RE-INTERMENT OF THE WESTMINSTER MUMMY.**—The venerable mummy that was discovered a short time ago in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, has been privately interred in the grave in the north cloister of the Abbey, not far from the small door that leads into the south aisle. The coffin case was composed of strong rough elm, devoid of any ornament whatever; nor was there any plate or inscription upon it.



## THE RE-ELECTIONS.

Mr. Hensley, the President of the Board of Trade, has been re-elected for Oxford county; Mr. Christopher, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for North Lincolnshire; and Sir J. Trollope, President of the Poor-law Board, for South Lincolnshire. In neither case were the proceedings of general interest.

Mr. Napier, the Irish Attorney-General, on his re-election for Dublin University, made some statements on the topic of national education, which have excited considerable remark:—

Under former Governments—he said—a rule was adopted which was disgraceful to those who acted upon it—the rule by which the clergy were tempted with Government preferment, and obliged, before they could receive it, to give their assent to a system of education, from which they conscientiously dissented. He (Mr. Napier) took an opportunity, at an interview he had with Lord Derby, of calling his attention to the rule in question, making pledges—a condition of patronage. Need he assure them that Lord Derby rejected it with that honest indignation which he had invariably manifested in matters of that nature? “No,” said he, “that shall not be.” The direction he would give would be to look out for the best men, of learning and piety, and not for a compliance with any rule whatever as a preliminary condition of preferment. The only thing further that passed between them on that occasion was this—Lord Derby told him that when he brought in the National system of Education it was certainly in the expectation that it would be both comprehensive and united. They all knew what a difficult subject it was. He would say unaffectedly, that he thought there was no man who, after sitting down and considering it, with the difficulties of a mixed community and a free country, would not be prepared to acknowledge that it was one of the most difficult questions that could engage their attention. But Lord Derby said that it had been his purpose and expectation that the system would be comprehensive and united. He (Mr. Napier) told him that it was not comprehensive, and that he believed it was not united. Well, if it was not comprehensive and united, of course the whole country must have an interest in getting the sphere of education enlarged: and he must say it must be of intense importance to the country to bring it into harmonious action with the piety and intelligence of the clergy of the Established Church throughout the country, and to add them as forces in carrying forward the great and good work of instructing the minds and hearts of their young and growing population. Lord Derby said he would have an honest inquiry into the working of the system, to see what deviations had taken place from the original rules—to see whether it was united, and what could be done with it in order to meet the objections of the clergy, and, as far as possible, to have a system that might be truly called national. Then, as Lord Derby had put no conditions upon him, and had promised that the rule about patronage should be abrogated, as his anxiety was to have a system as comprehensive as possible and yet that would include the agency and co-operation of his constituents of the Established Church, he thought he ought to be satisfied with that, and not tease an honourable mind with prying and searching questions.

Lord Naas, the Irish Secretary, has given way before the hostility of the Catholic Defence Association. Acting on the advice of thirteen leading proprietors of the county, he withdrew from the contest, and Mr. Cogan, an “Independent Irish Catholic,” has been returned unopposed.—Lord Claude Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household, was not opposed in the County Tyrone.

Mr. Bateson, a Lord of the Treasury, has also been re-elected for Londonderry county.

**THE FLEET VALLEY IMPROVEMENT.**—At a special Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, by adjournment from the preceding Thursday, a motion favourable to Mr. Charles Pearson's plan for a Central Railway Terminus, and for meat and vegetable markets, in Farringdon-street, was carried by 57 to 56—majority 1.

**STANDS FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES IN THE CITY.**—The Court of Aldermen have appointed thirty-nine public stands for hackney carriages and cabriolets, on which 322 vehicles will be permitted to stand for hire; they have abolished the omnibus stand in Leadenhall-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Fleet-street, and Arthur-street West; and in lieu thereof have appointed St. Paul's-churchyard and King William-street, near St. Swithin's Church, the space between the Obelisk and Lombard-street, Gracechurch-street, and Bishopsgate-street, opposite the Flower Pot. No omnibus is to stand more than five minutes after the arrival of the omnibus that is to follow it.

**PAPER-MILLS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—A Parliamentary paper, just printed, shows that there were at work in the United Kingdom, on the 13th of June last, 360 paper-mills. Of these, 304 were in England, twenty-eight in Ireland, and forty-eight in Scotland; the number of beating engines at work in English mills was 1,267, and silent, 107; in Scotland, 278 working, and eight silent; and in Ireland, seventy-one at work, and fifteen silent. The return showing these facts was printed at the instance of Mr. Smyth.

**HOW TO PREVENT A BREAD-TAX.**—About a hundred persons, who frequent the Fountain Inn, in Frankfort-street, Plymouth, or who reside in the immediate neighbourhood, many of them electors, have signed the following declaration:—

We, the undersigned, heads of families, working men, and others, having enjoyed the advantages of cheap bread, by the abolition of those “impolitic and unjust” laws which pressed so heavily on all, for the benefit of the landed interest only, cannot but view with serious apprehension the appointment of a Government apparently determined to re-establish those obnoxious imposts; and do, therefore, pledge ourselves to adopt every lawful measure to prevent it, and earnestly entreat the members of this, and every other place, to return members, in the coming struggle, who will support Free-trade to its fullest extent.

## PREPARATIONS FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

In addition to the facts chronicled in our last, we collect from the daily increasing reports of our contemporaries, the following, classified as before:—

## THE METROPOLIS.

Sir De Laey Evans offers himself for re-election to his Westminster constituents. Mr. Shelley has commenced, under good auspices, a series of meetings, at one of which, speaking of the new ministry, he perpetrated a pun that should not die:—“Ex uno Disso (disce) omnes.”

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt stands again for Lambeth. Mr. George Thompson offers to the electors of the Tower Hamlets another lease of his services. It has been resolved, at a meeting of Liberal electors, to put up with him, Mr. Ayrton, whose address will be found in our advertising columns.

Alderman Wire's name is mentioned in connexion both with Finsbury and Lambeth.

Mr. Apaley Pellatt is said to intend opposing Sir W. Molesworth.

## WESTERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Lord Duncan has surprised the electors of Bath by announcing that it is not his intention to offer himself again. The Liberals have chosen a candidate in his lordship's place in the person of Mr. Phinn, the barrister, who declares himself a thorough Free-trader and an advocate of a very wide extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and triennial Parliaments—for very extensive law reform—a member of the Protestant Church, but for perfect equality in religious matters. Mr. Sutcliffe, and Mr. Whately, Q.C., are expected to stand as Conservative Free-traders.

Mr. P. Miles, the Conservative member for Bristol during fifteen years, has resigned. Mr. W. H. Gore Langton (Mayor) has issued an address professing Liberal principles. It is understood that the Conservative party in Bristol will now be re-united, and that Mr. Miles's friends are willing to co-operate in bringing forward and supporting a Conservative Free-trader (said to be Sir F. Thesiger). A crowded meeting of Liberals has taken place at the Public-rooms, Broadmead, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the return of two Liberal members. A resolution to that effect was carried, as well as one declaring that Mr. Berkeley's earnest advocacy of Free-trade, Reform, and the local interests of the city, entitled him to the continued confidence of the constituency, and that the meeting pledged itself to use every exertion to secure his re-election. It was further agreed to accept Mr. W. H. G. Langton as Mr. Berkeley's colleague.

Mr. Peel having retired from Leominster, Mr. J. G. Phillimore has again presented himself: he is for the ballot, against church-rates, and the Maynooth Grant.

Mr. Mowatt's meeting with the Dissenters and Reformers of Cambridge was quite satisfactory; and his return, with Mr. Adair, is considered safe.

Mr. Colville, member for South Derbyshire, refuses to stand again; candidly and respectfully informing the electors that his Conservative friends have left him to pay the £8,000 spent on his election in 1831.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley would put forward his son for West Gloucestershire; but the fact of his being a Roman Catholic renders his return hopeless.

Mr. Barnes, the Liberal member for East Somerset, is opposed by Mr. Hippisley, as “an avowed member and regular communicant of the Church of England.” “I have eight children, all baptised according to her rites. I would promote a *bona fide* and real opposition to all aggressive advances of Popery, and discontinue all active advances to Romanism, of which I think the endowment of Maynooth a flagrant instance.”

At Lincoln, Mr. Seeley, it is stated, will again appeal on Liberal principles to the constituency, and with every prospect of success. Colonel Sibthorp, of course, will stand; and a requisition is in course of signature to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

At Windsor, Mr. Arthur Vanaitart is a candidate in support of Lord Derby; he is a large landed proprietor in and round the borough. Colonel Reid again stands.

Mr. Carter, barrister of the Western Circuit, means again to contest Tavistock with Mr. Russell and Mr. Trevelyan, the present members. All these gentlemen are Reformers, but Mr. Carter is an advocate for the “five points.”

Colonel Romilly will come in again for Canterbury, probably with another Liberal. The *South Eastern Gazette* says, “Mr. Smyth will be ‘nowhere’ in the race. There is a talk of two Tories coming forward, but we believe it to be mere gasconade.”

## LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND THE NORTH.

Mr. Heywood and Mr. Basley are named for Bolton; Mr. Peter Ainsworth refusing to consider of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Heywood is a resident in Bolton—Mr. Basley a native, and extensive employer. Mr. Barnes, of Farnsworth, a Dissenter, is also in the field.

Viscount Duncan reappears in Bury, recommended by his relative, Mr. Phillips, to stand in the place of Mr. Walker, and is already a popular candidate. Mr. F. Peel, invited by 412 electors, has addressed a large meeting; at which the show of hands was in favour of Lord Duncan.

At Oldham, the friends of the Conservative Member, Mr. Duncuft, are busy against the combination of the supporters of Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. Cobbett.

In Stockport, Mr. Cheetham, of Staley-bridge, is put forward by “the Manchester school,” with Mr. Heald, the sitting Member.

The committee appointed by the Liberal electors of Leeds have unanimously resolved to recommend the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, late President of the Poor-law Board, and brother of Mr. E. Baines, as a second candidate. The right hon. gentleman is in favour of an extension of the franchise to all municipal voters, quinquennial Parliaments, and free-trade, but he is opposed to the ballot.

A number of Conservative electors at Macclesfield have presented a requisition to Mr. Edward C. Egerton, barrister, son of Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton-park, and brother of Mr. Tatton Egerton, M.P. for North Cheshire. Mr. J. Williams, M.P., has been down and addressed the people. The friends of Mr. Brocklehurst and Mr. Williams, and those of Mr. Egerton, have had a hard day's canvass; the business of the town appeared almost at a stand.

Mr. Hutt, who has sat for Gateshead unopposed during

the last twenty years, has two opponents in the field—the Hon. Adolphus Liddell, in the Protectionist interest, and Mr. Ralph Walters, a Free-trader and Parliamentary Reformer. The cause of the division in the Liberal camp is a parochial quarrel.

Mr. P. H. Howard, the Roman Catholic Liberal member for Carlisle, has addressed his farewell to the electors of that city. Sir J. Graham and Mr. Ferguson, a manufacturer, are to be invited.

As Mr. Baines retires from Hull, Mr. R. Moore, a Conservative, is proposed for re-election with Mr. Clay.

**CAPTURE OF THE SEA SERPENT!**—A long letter, under this heading, purporting to be by C. Seabury, master of the whale ship “Monongahela,” of New Bedford, appears in the *New York Tribune*. The writer alleges that he fell in with his “snake-ship,” as he terms the monster, on the 13th of January, in lat. 3 deg. 10 min. south, and long. 131 deg. 50 min. west, and he minutely describes how he succeeded, with some difficulty, in urging the crew—except one cowardly Englishman and two natives—to an attack; how, during a heavy gale, and at great personal risk, three harpoons were lodged in the body of the serpent, who carried out 6,000 feet of line, and remained in *profundi* all night; how the next morning his snake-ship rose to the surface, after sixteen hours' immersion, and afforded the captors an opportunity of witnessing his “terrific dying struggles.” The account of the death scene is remarkably rich—not much in the style of a Yankee captain's “yarn” though. Here it is:—

None of the crew who witnessed that terrible scene will ever forget it; the evolutions of the body were rapid as lightning, seeming like the revolving of a thousand enormous black wheels. The tail and head would occasionally appear in the surging bloody foam, and a sound was heard so dead, unearthly, and expressive of acute agony, that a thrill of horror ran through our veins. The convulsive efforts lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when they suddenly stopped, the head was partly raised—it fell—the body partly turned, and lay still. I took off my hat, and nine terrific cheers broke simultaneously from our throats. Our prey was dead.

The captain proceeds to say, that the serpent's body was cut up; that it was found covered with blubber like that of the whale, but only four inches thick; that the bones are all carefully saved and cleaned; that the heart and one of the eyes has been preserved in liquor; but that the head emitted such an offensive odour, that, despite every effort, it was not likely it could be preserved until the ship reached port. The dimensions of the monster, a male, are thus described:—

The length, 103 feet 7 inches; 19 feet 1 inch around the neck; 24 feet 6 inches around the shoulders; and the largest part of the body, which appeared somewhat distended, 49 feet 4 inches.

The letter purports to have been written at sea on the 6th February, and to have been landed and posted by the master of a brig which was spoken by the “Monongahela.”—The “cowardly Englishman” excites our suspicion; but a Mr. W. C. Harnett, of Great St. Helen's, puts, through the *Times*, a geographical question:—

The “Monongahela” is stated to have come up with the monster on the 13th of January, in latitude 3.10 south, longitude 131.50 west. This is in the middle of the Pacific. How could the ship speak the “Gipsy” on the 6th of February, out eight days from Ponce, Porto Rico—the latter an island in the West India group, the distance between the two places (besides the continent of America lying between them) being sixty degrees?

**BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE**, for March, appeared with a new map, and improved figures in red ink are annexed to the various lines, with references to the pages of the book—thus affording the traveller the means of obtaining the information requisite for his journey, and furnishing him at a single glance with the shortest route he can make.

**THE LEAGUE FUND.**—One of the latest contributions to the League fund is a subscription of £2,000 from the Ebbow-vale Iron Company, South Wales. The total subscriptions up to Monday were upwards of £57,000.

**EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.**—The New Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Malmesbury, had made an appointment to meet the Austrian Minister at 3 o'clock. His excellency arrived at the hour appointed, but the Earl having been unexpectedly engaged for some time previous, requested Count Buel to oblige him by calling again at 4 o'clock. In the interval the whole of the ceiling of the room in which the noble Earl would have received the Austrian Minister fell with a tremendous crash, covering the tables, and chairs, and floor of the apartment with the *debris* of the plaster, which was between three and four inches thick. It is understood that the whole of the buildings on the south side of Downing-street are in a very insecure condition, and quite unfit for Government offices.

**RECEPTION OF THE IRISH Viceroy.**—The Earl and Countess of Eglington arrived at Dublin on Wednesday, shortly before two o'clock. The day being beautifully fine, Lord Eglington rode on horseback, wearing a large shamrock on his breast, and surrounded by a brilliant staff. Lady Eglington followed in a chariot and four. On the arrival of the cortège at the Castle, the ceremony of swearing-in was at once proceeded with, and at its conclusion three volleys of musketry were fired by the troops stationed at College Green. The university students did their best to get up a riot by hanging an orange handkerchief from a lamp-post, and marching round King William's statue with volleys of Kentish fire. The people resented these displays, and the police were obliged to make a number of arrests.





# A FEW PLAIN WORDS ON THE TWO EDUCATION BILLS NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

[The following pithy and admirable analysis of the two education bills now before Parliament, is from the pen of the Rev. J. H. Hinton. It is published as a tract by the committee recently organized for opposing their passage through the House of Commons. The committee in question have, we believe, been very active in their efforts in this direction, and, as the Manchester and Salford Bill is fixed for second reading for this day (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock, they have obtained the consent of various gentlemen of experience in the principle and working of Voluntary education, to attend the House, and, if necessary, give evidence against the bill. We may observe, that the committee in question sit at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street.]

THESE BILLS ARE—

1. The Manchester and Salford Education Bill, for promoting education in the municipal boroughs of Manchester and Salford, and in the contiguous townships of Broughton, Pendleton, and Pendlebury.

2. The Public Schools Bills, to enable Local Districts in England and Wales to establish Free Schools for Secular Instruction.

## I.

The two Bills have the following features in common:—

1. They propose to provide gratuitous education.
2. This education is to be supplied at the public cost.
3. This cost is to be defrayed by a school-rate.

Let us examine these features.

1. Without any reference, at present, either to the mode in which the money is to be raised, or to the principle on which the expense of the schools is to be defrayed—supposing, on the contrary, that neither of these is open to objection—we call in question, at the outset, the scheme of providing gratuitous education.

The scheme is altogether singular, and stands apart from other social arrangements; and we are consequently entitled to ask for the reasons of it. There is no machinery for supplying people gratuitously with food, or clothing, or any other necessary or convenience of life: why should there be one for affording them gratuitous education?

In answer to this question we are told—

- 1.) That all have a right to education.

We ask, on what ground can this right be established? The necessity of education? Then all have a right to bread, which is at the least as necessary as education. The utility of education to the state? Then all have a right to employment, which is at the least as useful to the state as education. There is no principle on which you can maintain the right of all to education, on which you may not maintain also the right of all to other social advantages. The notion is essentially communistic.

- 2.) That many will not pay for education.

To whatever extent this may be true, it is doubtless to be regretted; but the evil will not be well cured, if cured at all, by making education gratuitous. A large proportion of those who will not give a price for education will not accept it without price; while those who do will not prize and improve it, as we all do what we pay for. It would be much better to raise their sense of the value of education, and to make them desirous of purchasing it.

- 3.) That many cannot pay for education.

This also is to be regretted, and may be properly relieved by making education gratuitous to them; but it will be badly cured by making education gratuitous to all. The mischief done by such a system to those who can pay for education, will far exceed the benefit rendered to those who cannot. Yet these bills are not limited in their operations to this class, but apply universally.

The alleged reasons why education should be gratuitous being without force, we assign one reason why it should not be so. We affirm it to be contrary to the true principles of human nature, and of human society.

Nothing is more amiable than benevolence, but nothing is more easy than for benevolent persons to be mischievously charitable. Necessity is God's stimulus to man's exertion; and all men are best—most kindly—left to do for themselves. Benevolence ought not to begin its operation till human industry has reached its limit. As general rules, these are universally admitted maxims; and there is no reason whatever why education should be made an exception to them. Charities which supersede labour are not only waste, but pernicious; and to throw education among the charities will be at once to squander our resources, and to withdraw one of the healthiest and most powerful stimulants, both from the heart and the hand of man.

2. If, however, gratuitous education were good in itself, it would be evil to provide it at the public cost.

The expenditure of public money on this object must be considered as an act either of benevolence, or of wisdom, or of justice.

1.) All acts of benevolence by public money should clearly be confined to persons who are proper objects of public benevolence; but these bills are not so confined.

2.) The expenditure of public money in providing education, or anything else, gratuitously, for those who are not objects of benevolence—that is, for those who are not unable to pay for it—is demonstrably and palpably unwise.

3.) And on the principle of justice, members of the community have obviously a right to demand all social advantages at the public expense, or none. Admit a just demand for education, and you cannot consistently stop there.

3. But, even if gratuitous education at the public cost could be vindicated, objections would still lie against defraying the expense of it by a school-rate.

1.) The machinery which would thus be employed is very expensive.

It is obvious that the laying, collecting, and distribution of the rate would in this case be indispensable processes, and that a numerous staff of functionaries—collectors, clerks, treasurers, and auditors—would be required. All this of course must

be paid for, and in a handsome manner; so that a very large proportion of the whole rate would be expended on the machinery alone, without in any degree benefiting, or even reaching the schools. This is the most expensive and extravagant of all ways of spending public money. It would make the name of free schools nothing better than a mockery. It would make the poor pay dearly with one hand for what they would be receiving gratuitously with the other.

2.) This machinery is incurably corrupt.

We have no wish to denounce public functionaries universally. Among them, no doubt, are many honourable men. Speaking generally, however, all departments of the public service are characterised by a perfunctory and negligent way of transacting business; by a great loss of time, by a great assumption of superiority, by great favouritism and patronage, and too often by great peculation and unfaithfulness. The school-rate cannot constitute an exception to this too just description. It must resemble the class of things to which it will belong.

3.) This machinery will favour ecclesiastical domination.

We are not unaware of the air of liberality assumed by the Manchester and Salford Bill, but without hesitation we pronounce it illusory. Even were the utmost professed, or the utmost conceivable liberality sincerely cherished by the functionaries of the Church of England, by far the largest share of the rate, its influence and patronage, must be hers; since all bodies share in such good things according to their magnitude and position. So the poor-rate works now; and just as the poor-rate works (the Bishop of Manchester himself has acknowledged it) the Education rate will work also.

4.) This machinery is at variance with the religious condition of society.

The religious condition of England is peculiar. Under the system of liberty of worship which has so long prevailed, there has grown up a body of persons, forming scarcely less, if not even more, than a moiety of the population, who not only disown connexion with the State Church, but reject the principle of the interference of the State with religion. They affirm, and hold it as a most cherished sentiment, that religion and religious teaching ought to be supported by voluntary contributions only, and that no public money, whether by rate or by government grant, ought to be accepted for it, or applied to it. Hence a difficulty is felt by the legislature whenever the question of a grant for religious purposes comes before it; and hence also a difficulty has been felt in treating of the question of national education, because education is so near akin to religion. Those who say, "You must not apply public money to religion," not unnaturally say also, "You must not apply public money to education, for education involves religion." This is what is called the "religious difficulty" attaching itself to the educational discussion; and the practical question has been, how to devise a mode of expending the school-rate which shall satisfy all classes of religiousists.

On this point the promoters of the two Bills now before Parliament have widely differed—they have taken, indeed, opposite courses. One of them—the Public Schools Bill—proposes to create schools for secular instruction only, *excluding* all religious varieties; the other—the Manchester and Salford Bill—proposes to aid schools as they are, all religious varieties *included*. At this point, therefore, it will be convenient to consider the Bills apart, according to the features, which severally characterise them.

## II.

1. To take first the Manchester and Salford Education Bill, as involving the smallest amount of change.

This Bill proposes to distribute the rate among schools of all nominally Christian creeds, whether now existing or hereafter to be formed; its advocates strenuously insisting that the education given shall in all cases be religious.

The objections to this scheme are these:—

1.) It takes public money for religious teaching, and so is in direct violation of one great principle of British Nonconformity. It is as much so as if Parliament were to vote money to build churches or to endow livings.

2.) It makes everybody teach all religions. Tenets Popish and tenets Protestant, Evangelical tenets and Socinian, Swedenborgian reveries and Puseyite superstitions, are alike to be disseminated by payments out of the rate. Every rate-payer, consequently, will have, not only to aid the propagation of one set of opinions which he approves, but of half a dozen which he condemns, and which he would rather pay twice as much to destroy.

3.) It is substantially an ecclesiastical imposition.

We are aware that the Bill promises "equal" treatment of Dissenters and Churchmen, but we are certain that it promises an impossibility. If town councils and parish vestries consisted of Churchmen and Dissenters in equally numerous and influential proportions, it might be so; but the contrary is notoriously the fact. The Bill must work into the hands of the Church, and the clergy know it.

4.) It is inconsistent with itself. The Bill professes to be socially just, because, making all contribute to the rate, it patronizes all forms of Christianity. But it makes persons contribute to the rate who are not Christians—Jews and Infidels to wit; and it would make Mahomedans and Hindoos contribute to it, if they were residents in Manchester. This is socially unjust; as much so as it would be to take the money of Christians to pay teachers of Judaism, Mohammedanism, or Buddhism. If the principle be really adopted, as professed, that a system which all support should be adapted to all, let it be carried fairly out, and let all be paid, as all contribute. But no man will dare to advocate this. We say, then, that a fund which cannot be distributed to all ought not to be created by all.

2. The Public Schools Bill provides for the creation of an entirely new set of schools—of schools, namely, for secular instruction only.

This Bill requires to be noticed in two aspects: first, in relation to the schools which it will create; and, secondly, in relation to schools which already exist.

1.) With respect to the schools which will be created by this Bill.

(1.) Under the term "secular instruction" it is proposed by this Bill to include all such religious instruction as is not "doctrinal," or more properly sectarian; that is to say, the great principles of natural religion are to be inculcated.

Now this is not satisfactory. To cover England with schools for the inculcation of the principles of natural religion—that

is, of Deism—would be an act of the Legislature to be deeply deplored.

(2.) Collateral to the school routine, would be time afforded for extra-scholastic religious instruction, by such teachers as the parents or nearest friends of the children might approve.

This arrangement is quite as objectionable as the deistical character of the school routine.

First, Because, at the very best, there is nothing to enforce it: that is to say, there are no means of ensuring the attendance of the children on religious instruction at all.

Secondly, Because there is no adequate machinery for giving them religious instruction, if they would attend.

Thirdly, Because such religious instruction as may be given, will be given under circumstances in the highest degree disadvantageous.

And, fourthly, Because no extra-scholastic religious instruction can answer the proper purpose of this educational element. Children are not merely to learn religion as a science, but to feel it as a discipline; in order to which its truths must be frequently inculcated, and its influence continually applied. Such a function cannot be discharged by any person but the school-master.

2.) Not less unsatisfactory than the character of the schools to be created, will be the influence of this bill on schools which already exist.

The condition on which existing schools may receive aid from the rate is this, that religious instruction shall not be given during the hours which may be declared to be the regular school hours, thus robbing by far the greater part of the time spent at school by the children of its religious tone and influence; while teachers may give any religious instruction they please out of school hours, and so any kind of religious opinion may, under this, as well as under the former Bill, be disseminated by means of the rate. Can this be justified, or even palliated, by saying that teaching religion is not the thing that the masters are to be paid for?

To crown this theological sliding scale, it is proposed by this Bill that managers of existing schools may transfer the management of them to parties under the Bill; when, of course, their religious character will be extinguished altogether.

Neither of these Bills has solved the problem of rendering a scheme of popular education at the public cost consistent with the religious condition of society.

## III.

Some further points in which the two Bills agree now demand consideration.

1. Both look forward to a system of compulsory school attendance.

It is true that this is not actually proposed in the Bills themselves; but by the advocates of both it has been publicly, though somewhat reluctantly, announced as an ultimate consequence of the adoption of either. Nothing but a sense of present expediency has prevented its positive incorporation in them.

Will a British House of Commons ever give its sanction to such an enactment? Will the British people endure it? Yet without it the Bills now before them are little more than waste paper.

2. Both will ruin voluntary schools, and break up the whole machinery of voluntary educational effort.

The process will be this:—The schools under these Bills are to be free schools,—that is, without charge for the education of the children; while schools as now conducted very generally—almost universally—require a weekly payment. Of course, the schools which make no charge will become the favourites, and the others will be obliged, either to adopt a similar course, or to bring their operation to an end.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons! Is this wise? Is this safe?

This is palpably a total abandonment of the policy hitherto pursued by Parliament in relation to education, which has been to encourage voluntary exertion by grants proportioned to its development. You are now called upon to enter on a course directly the reverse of this, to deny to the voluntary principle all scope, all stimulus, all nourishment. Has it been so grievously noxious, or so utterly unproductive of good, that it can be well and wisely rooted up from the earth?

How shall what will perish by such an act be re-created? By what but a system of mere officialism will this living power be replaced? Or how shall it be resuscitated, when once laid by too thoughtless, but ultimately lamenting legislators in the grave?

3. Both rest upon a common fallacy.

They assume two things: first, that there is an enormous educational deficiency in the country; and, secondly, that the voluntary principle has been tried, and has failed.

We are confident that the deficiency of educational means in the country has been over-stated; but, without bringing opinion against opinion, or adducing statistics which carry no authority, we call for the production of the Census taken last year, and now ready, it is to be presumed, to be laid before Parliament. Nothing will tell so nearly the truth as this document; and it might be thought incredible that either House should propose to legislate upon education without having it in their possession.

The alleged failure of the Voluntary principle we utterly deny. We do not allow that it has had a fair trial, or anything approaching to it.

Let us only be allowed to ask, what portion of the wealth and influence of the country has been poured into this channel? Some have contributed; but those who have not are as a hundred to one to those who have. Some contributors have been liberal; but perhaps not half-a-dozen persons have contributed the amount which a school-rate of sixpence in the pound would wring from them. There are many noblemen, gentlemen, and tradesmen, out of whose purses such a rate would take from £25 to £500 a-year. Would all of them give but one-fourth of this sum to the cause of Voluntary education, the face of the country might be speedily changed, without resorting to an additional tax, and save everybody a great deal of money too.

Failure! How can a scheme have failed which has not really been tried? The experiment has gone just far enough to show that much less than the strength of the country would triumphantly effect the object desired.

But, besides the partial and inadequate development of Voluntary educational exertion, there has probably been in it a want



of true wisdom. No one need be ashamed to confess this. In a course so new, mistakes were both easy and probable. And no mistake was more probable than this, that a measure so characteristically benevolent should become so in excess. Our educational efforts have, perhaps, been too charitable. We have been proposing to give people education for their children, when we should have been persuading them to buy it. We have not done so with any other commodity of human life, and the wise economy of our other measures at once demonstrates and reproves the ill-judged charity of this. To retrieve this error would surely be a more philosophical course than, in consequence of it, to abandon the course it has impeded.

It is a great truth on this subject, not that the Voluntary principle has failed, but that many of those engaged in working it are becoming weary of their toil. And no wonder. Why did they take so much upon them? Under what inspiration of wisdom was it that so many school committees and school managers took upon themselves to educate the children of the poor? It was the duty of the parents: why was it not left in their hands? They would not have become weary of it; and they are the only parties who will not do so. There is no providing for the voluntary education of successive generations but by interesting parents in the work; and to this object more energy should be devoted than has ever yet been employed for it.

And why should such an end be despaired of? Parental affection is the grand resource to which God has confided all the multifarious interests of our infant race. At least one-half of the world are every moment indebted to it for all the nameless and countless benefits which the early years of life require. Yet we are afraid to confide to it the education of children! We are exhorted to institute a system of national education, to be enforced by penalties and policemen! Forbid it, Heaven! And all common sense and sound philosophy on earth!

### LITERATURE.

*The Principal Works and Remains of the Rev. Andrew Fuller.* With a New Memoir of his Life, by his Son, the Rev. A. G. FULLER. London: H. G. Bohn, York-street.

THE addition of this volume to Mr. Bohn's "Standard Library" has given us intense pleasure. Our satisfaction is two-fold: first, that the chief works of so excellent a writer as Andrew Fuller, which have hitherto been obtainable only in a large costly volume, should be brought within reach of all classes of readers, in so convenient and handsome a form, and at so low a price; and secondly, that the vast public which Mr. Bohn has so justly gained for his series, should thus be brought into acquaintance with the writings of one of the ablest of modern Nonconformist divines, in a more favourable manner and to a greater extent than could possibly have been the case under other circumstances of publication—for the "Standard Library" finds its way to every circle, to the book-shops of the most remote and obscure places in the country, and wherever English literature is prized, in the colonies and in foreign lands.

The contents of the volume are—"The Gospel its own Witness; or, the holy nature and divine harmony of the Christian Religion contrasted with the immorality and absurdity of Deism;" "The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined and compared as to their moral tendency;" and three letters on "The Importance of Truth and a right belief of it;" "The Criminality of Mental Error;" and on "Liberty." It will not be necessary to describe these treatises, or to particularize their contents, or to commend the acuteness, sagacity, and strength they display; Nonconformist readers know both the character of the works and the qualities of their author. It seems to us a happy occurrence that Mr. Fuller's vigorous and clear discussion of the claims of Deism should just now be republished; for although Deism has new phases in our time, and its pretensions are supported by an order of minds and a range of arguments greatly differing from, and in advance of, those by which the controversy was sustained in Mr. Fuller's day, yet is his work so thorough and comprehensive, that it not only possesses many points of adaptation to our present wants, but, also, can never cease to be of service in repelling the attacks of scepticism. The author occupied himself with those fundamental questions which must ever rise again and again, whatever form and direction Deistic sentiment may take; and his solid sense, pungency and power of reasoning, and manly piety, recommend his work to thoughtful, inquiring persons, as one which they cannot read without intellectual and moral benefit.

Of the Memoir prefixed to this volume we are required to say only that it is an interesting and instructive record of a useful and admirable life.

Should this book be sufficiently successful—as we earnestly hope it may—Mr. Bohn will reward the public for the encouragement given him, by following it up with other works of the same author. We trust this intention will not be frustrated by deficient sympathy and support amongst Dissenting readers.

*The Life of Taou-Kwang, late Emperor of China.* With Memoirs of the Court of Peking, &c. By the late Rev. CHARLES GUTZLAFF. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

WHILE this work was passing through the press, the author died at Victoria, Hong Kong, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight;—a lamentable event, by which the English settlement

lost its most learned official, and the Church of Christ a faithful servant, who, though unconnected latterly with any missionary society, earnestly engaged in daily labours for the spiritual instruction and conversion of the Chinese, and used all the advantages of his position for the promotion of Christian designs. Dr. Gutzlaff had dedicated this book to his friend, Sir George Staunton,—it has been that friend's melancholy task to revise its sheets for the press.

It is well known that Dr. Gutzlaff had unexampled opportunities for close observation of the internal policy of the Chinese empire, and for obtaining information respecting the person and court of its celestial monarch. In this work he has confined himself strictly to the personal history of the late Emperor, with sketches of his Ministers, and a narrative of the principal events which occurred during his reign in the various departments of his vast empire. Dr. Gutzlaff appears not to have thought it necessary to picture general society in China, or to dwell specifically on the condition and prospects of the country, as he had written of these subjects in his previous works; and so closely has he kept to matters of government and legislation, that his book has almost more of the character of a political history of China for these fifty years past, than it has of the biography of that *Light of Reason*, the Emperor Taou-Kwang.

The birth-name of the late Emperor was Meening. His father, Keeking, was a dissolute man and bad monarch; his court the scene of continued revelry and debauchery; while public affairs were either utterly neglected, or attended to only to manifest equal imbecility and severity. The life of Meening before his accession to the throne was passed in retirement; avoiding political affairs, associating with a few friends, content with his horse and his bow, he was rather distinguished by dull seriousness, than by any particular ability, although not without plain sense and unassuming virtue. On becoming Emperor he took the magnificent name of Taou-Kwang, *Reason's Light* or *Glory*; but his reign did not fulfil its promise. His first acts were discreet and virtuous: the licentious men who had infested the court, and the women of the harem, were dismissed; new and safer councillors were drawn gradually to the posts of office; his enemies experienced his generosity; and a tolerant and considerate spirit pervaded the administration of affairs. But the Emperor had no real capacity for government; and in the war-questions, rebellions of the provinces, and serious financial difficulties, which were ever recurring during his reign, he was alternately the victim and tyrant of his advisers—banishing and recalling, degrading and honouring the same men again and again, as their measures, whether ill-conceived or wisely-planned, were followed by failure or success. There were, indeed, eminently able men around them. There was Keying, "a man of peace" (says Dr. Gutzlaff), the adviser of conciliatory measures, one of the few favourites who never abused his power either for the destruction of his enemies or for enriching himself—"a thinking, practical man, who had no predilection for idolatry, but, judging from his own statements, believed Christianity to be true,"—a man, too, who, with candour and good faith, brought to a close the treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger concerning British relations to China, and who obtained legal permission for the labours of Christian preachers. There was Keshen, also, one of the faithful friends of the Emperor's youth, and the best counsellor of his manhood,—one who "combined the courtier with the man of business, and in both capacities stood unrivalled; who, even in the presence of a Metternich or a Talleyrand, would have commanded respect—so inexhaustible was he in suggestions, and comprehensive in his plans." There was Elepoo,—"a man who had the virtue of speaking the truth always, even when most unpleasant, and who consequently was almost always in disgrace; yet was never lost sight of by his master, but was called back to his side when need arose, only to suffer again the effects of the new rupture his unconquerable uprightness was sure to bring on. But beside these there were cunning, intriguing sycophants about the Emperor, who humoured his worst moods, got possession of his ear, echoed all his wishes, and wrought the highest mischief to the empire, and to Taou-Kwang himself.

A great feature in Taou-Kwang's character was his avarice. He hoarded silver for the sake of surveying its glittering ounces; even if the coffers of the empire failed, as they often did, he took care to increase the contents of his own. He had no respect for art or science. He was superstitious in the extreme; yet manifesting alternate disgust and reverence for idolatry. He aimed at popularity, and many of his acts deserved it. He carefully sought to maintain the integrity of his empire, and the efficiency of the public departments; and many of his plans and decrees were practical and judicious. But the empire, the people, religion, justice, all were too slight in their hold upon him to conquer his love of the silver ounces,—that was the one supreme personal fact of his life.

The best and purest influence to which Taou-Kwang ever subjected himself was that of his second wife—a woman of great culture, of unbounded benevolence, of sincere devotion both to her husband and to his country; she exerted a most useful influence on the Emperor, made herself acquainted with the details of government, and, without resorting to the wretched system of promoting favourites, gathered together wise counsellors and upright effective agents of the imperial will. While her influence continued, the empire enjoyed great prosperity; but, unhappily, the beauty of another woman withdrew her husband's heart from herself, and the noble empress, who had been "the guardian angel of the empire," died neglected and heart-broken.

One of the most interesting—and, to many, most unexpected—revelations made by this volume is of the prevalence of commotions, occurrence of crises, and development of tendencies, in the heart of the supposedly unchanging China, precisely analogous to those experienced in this western world. There are popular agitations, monster meetings, democratic movements, and declamations on "the rights of man," in the flowery land, as well as in these barbarian realms. There are terrible famines, too; and anarchical uprisings, and pauper insurrections. There are "Cabinet" cabals, and financial panics, and all bad things down to the "Lynch-law" of the extreme west of the uncivilized states of America—for the Chinese occasionally "broil a magistrate over a slow fire"—and not even the rule of the "Son of Heaven," and the power of mandarins innumerable, can banish these unsavoury realities, to which the outer world is also exposed.

But it is scarcely possible that there should be long delay in a fundamental change of the internal system and foreign relations of the Chinese empire. The British war, with its sad defeats and humbling treaty, introduced a new era into China; it was found that the Emperor was not infallible, but a mortal, subject to the lot of other princes, and compelled to bow before their prowess; and "the political supremacy which China had so proudly asserted was for ever lowered to the dust." However much these events may be smoothed over by the high-flown words of officials, or by the enormous vanity of the people, Dr. Gutzlaff holds that they have made their impression; and that the existence of steam communication with China, the spread of European ideas, and the embracement of Christianity by many—although comparatively the most meagre few—intelligent Chinese, are even now bringing on inevitable consequences, favoured by the inward weakness of the political fabric, and by the social disorganization of the empire.

Taou-Kwang died in February, 1850; having ruled China during the most important thirty years of her history. His son, Hien-fung, is on the throne—a sedate, pompous, superstitious man, with little understanding, and, as it is said, the mere creature of circumstances. But little can as yet be judged of his government; and its policy will be of course according to the old foolish precedents and vain-glorious notions of his predecessors, now worshipped with divine honours; but its ability and effectiveness are scarcely possible.

We regretfully recall that Dr. Gutzlaff will do no more for China, and no more for our knowledge of the country in which he had actually become naturalized. We will not criticise the few defects of his last labour for us; but gratefully accept his interesting and useful contribution to the contemporary history of the earth's largest empire.

*The Relation between the Scriptures and some Parts of Geological Science.* By J. PYE SMITH, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Fifth Edition. With a Sketch of the Literary Life of the Author, by J. H. DAVIES, B.A. London: H. G. Bohn, York-street.

IN those circles of readers reached by this journal, no word of introduction or commendation is necessary for a new edition of Dr. Pye's Smith's *Lectures on Scripture and Geology*. They passed through four editions during the author's lifetime, each successively receiving the corrections and additions suggested by an ever-studious, ever-advancing mind; they have gained the strong approval of Professor Sedgwick, Professor Baden Powell, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Buckland, Sir John Herschel, and other eminent men of science; and they have obtained a sure place as a standard work in English literature. They have done much to disarm a pseudo-scientific infidelity; they have ably defended the facts of geology against the distrusts and fears of timid believers; and they have shown the perfect harmony of the history God has written on stones, with the revelation he has made in the sacred volume.

While Mr. Bohn, in reproducing this volume in his "Scientific Library," makes an appeal to all readers in science and students of the Scriptures, he has special claims on the Nonconformist world, in which this noble work of one of the most justly celebrated of its divines and scholars ought to be received with deep gratitude and delight; and we trust the publisher's enterprise will be rewarded.



by general appreciation and the most complete success.

In this work Dr. Pye Smith has spoken with admiration of the geological labours of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College; and we may be permitted to extract the sentences in which that accomplished man has spoken of Dr. Smith in his "Religion of Geology," recently republished in this country. Thus gracefully and touchingly does he refer to the venerated man:—"The news has just reached us that this venerable man is no more. I was present last summer at Homerton when he resigned the charge of that beloved institution. From his addresses and his prayers, so redolent of the spirit of heaven, I might have known that he was pluming his wings for his upward flight. I am thankful that I was permitted to see the man, whom of all others in Europe I most desired to see. Alas! how sad to think of such Christian philosophers so soon removed from the world and from all concern in it! Could I dare to hope that I shall meet them and kindred spirits before the throne of our common Redeemer, how should I exclaim with Cicero, 'O præclarum diem quum in illud animorum concilium cœlumque proficiscar ut quum ex hoc turba et colluvione discedam!'"

Mr. Bohn has prefixed to this volume a sketch of the literary life of Dr. Pye Smith, by one who was lately a student in the College at Homerton. It is well done; written with much fluency, and distinguished by intelligence and true sympathy with its subject. It is rather too discursive, and sometimes barely escapes prolixity and heaviness; but, as a whole, it is a performance creditable to the writer, and worthy of the literary eminence of the admirable man whose life and labours it sketches.

We need not add anything by way of formal recommendation of this standard edition of a most pleasing and lastingly valuable work. We shall be glad if it now finds its way amongst classes to whom Mr. Bohn's facilities will carry it more surely and extensively than has ever yet been the case with it—successful, well-known, and highly esteemed though it has been.

### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**GUSTAVUS VASA AND THE ROMISH CHURCH.**—In no European country was the Church at that time more powerful than in Sweden. Two-thirds of the soil was its inalienable property—and its bishops lived in the style of princes. There were strong political reasons for reducing the power of this corporation and making it subsidiary in the political system to the State. Calling together all the great men of the kingdom, Gustavus proposed that they should either give him full authority to deal with the church lands or accept his resignation. Bishop Brask replied, that he knew what was due to the King, "but he and all his order were bound to obey the Pope in all things spiritual, and without his concurrence he could not consent to any change of doctrine, or to any diminishing of the Church's rights and possessions." Gustavus demanded whether the councillors thought this a sufficient answer. Turé Johnson replied, that in the main he thought it right. "Then," said Gustavus, "I desire no longer to be your king. We had anticipated another answer; but we cannot marvel that the common people show us so much disobedience and discontent, when they have such abettors here. If rain falls them they blame us, if sunshine falls them they do the same. Comes there famine, pestilence, we are made responsible. Ye would all fain be our masters. You place monks and priests, and the creatures of the Pope, over our head; and for all our labour on your behalf, the only recompense we have to look for is, that we should with your good will lay down our head upon the scaffold, though not one of you would bell the cat as we have done. Who upon such conditions would be your king? Not the most wretched in hell, much less any human being. Therefore choose another king; and if you can find one to please you in all things and at all times, we shall rejoice. Only you must remember to dismiss us from the kingdom with honesty, and repay us all that we have expended for it out of our own funds, and from our paternal and maternal inheritance. Let that be done, and then we promise you to leave the country and return no more." The King here burst into tears and left the hall. When he was gone a deep silence reigned throughout the assembly. At last the Chancellor came forward, and invited them, in the great difficulty in which they were placed, to offer up their united prayers to God for his guidance. He said, "We have only this alternative, to choose either to follow the King, as he has proposed, and entreat him to carry on the government, or to pay him what he has expended for the State, and choose another king." They were, however, too much confounded at the scene they had witnessed to determine anything that day. Turé Johnson alone put on an appearance of courage, and, as he marched to his lodging to the sound of the drum exclaimed, "I defy any one to make me Lutheran, heretic, or heathen, this year." But when the next day the meeting would decide nothing, some of the peasants grew impatient, and said, if all things were well considered, Gustavus had done them no injury, and that, unless the nobles soon settled something, they should take the matter into their own hands. . . . In the mean time the

King held his court at the Castle, surrounded by his military staff, and, as if careless of the issue, passed his time in various diversions. On the third day the burghers and peasants said to the nobles that, if they chose to be the occasion of their and the kingdom's ruin, they would try, with the King's help, to punish and ruin them, and that they had already sent a message to the King, acquainting him with their resolution. Upon this the nobles of Westgothland, and especially Magnus Brynteson (Liliehök), entreated Turé Johnson not to oppose the King so rigidly, "for much ill might come of it;" to which Johnson replied, "that he was willing this time to give in to the King, provided he did not lead him into any heresy." Lars Anderson and Olaus Petri were now sent off to entreat Gustavus still to hold the reins of government. They were met with a short and sharp refusal, and on their return prayed that, if any further communication were to be made to the King, it might be by other messengers. Knut Anderson and the Bishop of Strengness then undertook the task, but came back unsuccessful. After this the anxiety became intense. Deputation after deputation was sent to the Castle, entreating, with tears, that the King would at least honour them with his presence. For a long while he still held out, and, when he at length relented, he sent a message, saying that he could not meet the States that day, but would do so on the day following. At the appointed time he appeared in the hall of assembly, accompanied by the State Council and a splendid life-guard. The joy was now proportionate to the previous anxiety; the common people were ready to kiss his feet, and the three estates of nobles, burghers, and peasants, with one voice sanctioned all his demands." Thus was the Reformation established by law in Sweden.—*Athenæum*.

**IRELAND IN BYGONE DAYS.**—If on any occasion a guest left the room, bits of paper were dropped into his glass, intimating the number of rounds the bottle had gone; and on his return he was obliged to swallow a glass for each, under the penalty of so many glasses of salt and water. It was the practice of some to have decanters with round bottoms, like a modern soda-water bottle, the only contrivance in which they could stand being at the head of the table, before the host. Stopping the bottle was thus rendered impossible, and every one was obliged to fill his glass at once, and pass the bottle to his neighbour, on peril of upsetting the contents on the table. A still more common practice was to knock the stems off the glasses with a knife, so that they must be emptied as fast as they were filled, as they could not stand. Sometimes the guests, as they sat down, put off their shoes, which were taken out of the room; and the emptied bottles were broken outside of the door, so that no one could pass out till the carouse was over.—*Ireland Sixty Years Ago*.

### GLEANINGS.

Death is busy with the "Sacred College," two cardinals having just died, and a third is lying at the point of death.

At a recent Privy Council, a new florin was submitted to the Queen, and approved of.

The *Leeds Times* has a story of a wheelwright at Huddersfield, who built a "grand waggon" in a chamber over his shop, and is unable to get it out. This is the Primrose family-picture again!

An American contemporary says he will publish "original poetry" on the same terms as advertisements.

The Welsh language, says "Cock's Musical Miscellany," however unpronounceable it may seem on paper, may really be uttered, if you speak out of both sides of your mouth at once!

**SPECULATOR EXTRAORDINARY.**—It is stated that, in the event of the Crystal Palace being taken down, an enterprising individual has offered the contractors the sum of £500 to be permitted to pull up the flooring, and take possession of whatever he may find underneath.

**JEWISH EMANCIPATION VIRTUALLY CARRIED BY THE EARL OF DERRY.**—We believe we have authority for stating that the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli is the first Christian Chancellor of the Exchequer on record—of the Jewish race, since the time of Judas Iscariot, who also "carried the bag."—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

The *Watchman* says that the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year ending December, 1851, will be more than £100,000.

The late Sir Robert Peel's statue, by Behnes, is cast in Bronze, and the difficult operation of pouring the metal into the mould has been performed with the utmost success. Its intended site is opposite the Court House, at Leeds. The bronze statue for the City of London, by the same eminent sculptor, is also in a state of great forwardness.

"Mr. Hume," says the *Arbroath Guide*, "has a portion of his house fitted up for the reception of Parliamentary papers, and the arrangement is such that he can lay his hand upon any document in an instant. Mr. Hume has never been in office; but what branch of the public service is there upon which he is not qualified to enter as its chief?"

A young man in Barnwell, wishing to get married lately, and not having money sufficient to pay the fees, wrote to a person as follows:—"I humbly beg your pardon for taking the liberty of rite on this ere matter. As I am goen to get married on Krismas da—the lord Spaer us Booth i ev taen The liberti to axe you for A trifel of 2 shilens and 6 pens to Make the munney Hup."

**JUDICIAL PLEASANTRY.**—Lord Chief Justice Jervis, the other day, in trying a case in which there had been some cross swearing, observed that in some counties, his own among the number, they grew hops, in others they grew barley, but here (Nottingham) the people seemed to grow *advis* [loud laughter—of course].

**THE PARISH-CLERK AND THE PEDAGOGUE.**—A certain parish-clerk, whose name we withhold, overheard a schoolmaster giving lessons in grammar. "You cannot place a, the singular article," said the preceptor, "before plural nouns. No one can say a pigs, a women, a"—"Nonsense!" cried the clerk: "the Prayer-book knows better than you, I should think; and doesn't it teach me to say, every Sunday, a-men?"—*Gateshead Observer*.

**LEGAL PHRASEOLOGY.**—The following specimen of legal phraseology was furnished by the *Times* last week from the current rolls of one of the courts:—"Gloucester Venu.—Judgment is signed for the plaintiff on the defendant's demurrer to the plaintiff's replication to the defendant's fourth plea; and judgment for the defendant on the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendant's rejoinder to the plaintiff's replication to the defendant's seventh plea."

It is proposed to form a Photographical Society for the advancement of those departments of knowledge which have received much elucidation since the announcement of the discoveries of Daguerre and Talbot.

There is a talk of a universal exhibition of the products of industry, similar to that which took place in London last year, to be held in Paris in the course of the year 1853.

The poet Moore, we are informed, kept a journal with singular regularity during many years of his life:—extending, indeed, from a very early period up to the commencement of his fatal illness. It occupies three volumes of closely written MS., and was always intended by the poet for publication. It will, therefore, we are told, be prepared for the press by Mrs. Moore—who will probably associate with it other documents—as soon as circumstances shall enable her to undertake the labour.—*Athenæum*.

"Bleak House" is likely to provide a comfortable corner for the author. It has had the largest sale of any of his serials so far, though a diminution was rather looked for, owing to the long time he has been out of that particular periodical field. The first impression of 25,000 was swept up by the trade at once; 10,000 were put to press immediately after; and probably by this time a similar issue is being prepared, if, indeed, not already disposed of. Take the whole issue at 40,000, and say half is clear profit (a very moderate calculation), there's a £1,000 a month, from this source alone, saying nothing of the value of the copyright (retained by himself) for reprinting in the collected edition hereafter.—*Liverpool Albion*.

"Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time," by Henry Richard Lord Holland, edited by Henry Edward Lord Holland, and dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne, is the name of another posthumous volume of personal tittle-tattle just issued. The volume contains a note to the effect that the late lord [whose lady left Lord John Russell a legacy some time ago], bequeathed to the ex-Premier ample materials for a Life of Fox with an injunction that he would set to work upon them.

Among the late marriages recorded in the *Vienna Zeitung*, we stumble over Herr Leibesel, Kaiserlich Königlicher dritter Oberhofstaatsgerichtsrathsoanzlei-unterinspektionssubstitut and Sandy Lachenmayer, Kaiserlich Königliche Tabackstrafkassanwartschaftsinhabers-Tochter. "It is almost impossible," says the *Literary Gazette*, "to do justice to this in English, but altogether the paragraph is intended to intimate that Herr Liebesel (dear donkey!), third substitute of the Vice-inspector of the Upper State Court Chancellery of his Majesty the Emperor and King, has been married to Sandy (Susan) Lachenmayer, daughter of a gentleman who has the promise of being installed into an imperial and royal tobacco-shop after the death of the functionary who at present fills the place."

The Rev. Mr. Damgaard has published a pamphlet, advocating the separation of the Church from the State in Denmark, an opinion which is daily gaining ground, and which is, to a certain extent, guaranteed in the new Constitution.

Louis Napoleon is said to be in a very inferior state of health. He does not rise until five in the afternoon.

**MADAME MALIBRAN'S MODEL.**—In her teens, Ma'amelle Garcia had a cracked, inflexible voice. Out of such unpromising materials was made the great singer. She took as her model the tone of musical glasses, and became so expert an imitator that she often deceived her friends, by pretending to rub the glass, and giving the music with her voice.—*Cock's Musical Miscellany*.

**DISCOVERY OF THE SALLY-PORT OF WINDSOR CASTLE.**—A passage six feet wide and ten feet high, conjectured to be the ancient sally-port from the castle, made as a means of escape in case of siege or invasion, has been discovered. It is supposed to be three miles in length.

### BIRTHS.

March 9, at St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, Mrs. OHRLY, of a son.

March 10, the wife of Mr. JOHN ERRINGTON, of Bridge-street, Northampton, of a son.

March 13, at Tavistock-house, Tavistock-square, Mrs. CHAS. DICKENS, of a son.

March 14, the wife of Mr. JAMES CROFTS, of Margate, of a son.

March 15, at De Crespigny-park, Denmark-hill, Mrs. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

March 4, at Pontypool, by the Rev. J. Kiddle, Independent minister Mr. WALTER JOSHUA, grocer, to Miss E. DAVIS, second daughter of the late Mr. Davis, grocer.

March 8, at Pontypool, by the Rev. J. Kiddle, Mr. MORRIS MACHEN to Miss HARRIET TUCKER; both of Aberystwyth.

March 11, at Eccleston Chapel, Eccleston-square, by the Rev. S. Martin, Mr. FREDERICK BRIDGON, only surviving son of the late A. M. Bridgdon, Esq., of Carlton-villas, Kilburn, and Vigor-street, to MARIAN, second daughter of T. JAMES, Esq., No. 11, Haymarket.

March 13, at Little Portland Chapel, by the Rev. T. Madge, JAMES THORNTON, Esq., of Liverpool, to LAURA, daughter of the late R. ROSCOE, Esq.

### DEATHS.

March 4, at Fountain-hill, near Aberdeen, in her 85th year, ELIZABETH, widow of the late P. COPLAND, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, and University of Aberdeen.

March 9, at Belvedere-house, Hyde, L.W., the Right Hon. Lady DICKENS.

March 10, at his residence, Edgbaston, in his 62nd year, JAMES JAMES, Esq.



Smith O'Brien is at present acting as classical tutor in the family of Dr. Brook, in Van Diemen's Land.

**NEW SCHEME FOR JOINING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.**—Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the well-known traveller, is the promoter of a scheme for joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by establishing a line of route between Boca del Toro, or Chiriqui, on the Atlantic, and Golfo Dulce, on the Pacific coasts. The distance from sea to sea between these points is only seventy miles, and the ground is in the hands of the British, who have an infant settlement, which Mr. Buckingham recommends as a desirable location for emigrants, at the south-east portion of Costa Rica.

**(ADVERTISEMENT).—THE LATE BICESTER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Smith, the plaintiff in this case, laid his damages at £2,000. He settled it with the London and North Western Railway Company for £700. For the benefit of the public as well as himself, Mr. W. H. Halse, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, thinks it right to state, that all the usual remedies had been tried in Mr. Smith's case without the slightest benefit. His whole nervous system was in a dreadfully shattered state, and his right arm was so completely paralyzed that it was quite powerless: not a single finger could he move. His medical adviser, as a last resource, recommended him to apply to Mr. Halse to be galvanized. In three weeks the paralyzed arm was cured, and the patient restored to health. Think of this, ye revilers of galvanism. Any one may receive Mr. Halse's pamphlet on medical galvanism, gratis and post free, by remitting him two postage stamps to pay the postage of it.

Wet nursing, always surrounded with many dangers, and expensive withal, has been superseded by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. We cite three out of 50,000 testimonials:—"No. 50,004.—Grammar School, Stevenage, Dec. 16th, 1850. Gentlemen.—We have used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it. We had a nurse for her for the first six months, but her bowels were constantly out of order. Had we known of your food before, we should have saved the heavy expense of the wet nurse, and our child would have been more healthy."—R. AMERSON "Cure, No. 3,764.—I consider you a blessing to society at large. My little boy cries for a saucer of your food every morning."—WALTER KEMZING, 3, Manningtree-place, Five Oaks, Jersey." "Testimonial No. 4,676.—31, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London, 22nd November, 1849.—Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant." (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.) "Testimonial No. 2,143.—Catherine-street, Frome, Somerset, Dec. 10th, 1845.—Sir.—I have given your Revalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, &c."—H. CLARK. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by spurious imitations, of peas, beans, barley, Indian and corn oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for the healthy, would play and havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.—See Advertisement in our (to-day's) columns.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The bold and arbitrary decree of the French President announcing an unconditional reduction of the French Five per Cents. to Four-and-a-Half, has caused a great agitation in the Money Market this week. The policy and desirableness of such a step is questioned by no one, and public opinion in France, for the last twenty-eight years, has been in its favour; but its abrupt announcement, causing the most violent agitation in the French funds, and producing everywhere a feeling of distrust and insecurity, has met with nothing but deserved condemnation. That such a measure was unquestionably called for, and might sooner or later have been expected, is demonstrated by the fact that at the Bank of France, bills can now be discounted at 3 per cent., while in London the rate is only 2 per cent., and the highest rate, with a peculiar exception, paid by Government for the use of money is 3½ per cent. The high rate of premium borne by the security also justifies the step, and even now, only one day after the publication of the decree, it is one per cent. above par. In taking this step, therefore, Louis Napoleon has only done what every Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country would be glad to do if he could, and what we lately blamed Sir Charles Wood for not doing with the Unfunded Debt of this country. If we could legitimately save £720,000 in this way, very few would be found to raise their voices against the act that would authorize the reduction. There is this important difference, however, between this country and France, that where as here such a thing could not be done without ample discussion and full notice, there, not a fundholder has had an hour's warning; nay, even the very journal that contains the official decree declares, in another column, that there is no foundation for the absurd rumour that such a step is contemplated by the Government!

English Securities have been firm during the week, and the French decree has tended still further to strengthen them. Consols are now at 98½, and there appears every probability of a further advance. Bank Stock—now shut—has risen to 220, and Exchequer Bills to 68 p.m.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
4 per Ct. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	98½	98½
Cons. for Auct.	97½	97½	97½	97½	98½	98½
3 per Ct. Red.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
New 3½ per Ct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Annuit.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
India Stock	220	220	220	220	220	220
Bank Stock	220	220	220	220	220	220
Exchq. Bills	62 p.m.	65 p.m.	63 p.m.	67 p.m.	68 p.m.	68 p.m.
India Bonds	75 p.m.	—	73 p.m.	73 p.m.	73 p.m.	76 p.m.
Long Annuit.	7½	—	7½	Shut	—	—

A general advance has taken place in Foreign

Securities. Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the victory over Rosas, have been marked for especial favour, rising from 5 to 7 per cent.—viz., from 58 to 65. Other stocks are very steady. Prices as follows:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 91; Danish Five per Cents., 103½; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 103½.—c.; Ditto, Three per Cents., 68½. Oc. (Exchange, 25½. 25c.); Granada, 22½; Brazilian Bonds, 97½; and Ditto, Small, 33½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 32½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 104½; Ditto, Deferred, 56; Portuguese Four per Cent., 34; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 93, Acct. 93½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 25½; Venezuela, 42½ 43; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 61½ 61; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92½; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Austrian Five per Cents., 96.

The Share Market also has been firm and well supported. The principal meeting of the week has been the Caledonian, which went off very satisfactorily. The revenue, after providing for the interest at the rate of £4 4s. per cent., leaves sufficient for a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the ordinary capital; not much in itself, certainly, but taken in connexion with the present position of the line, when compared with its state under the old direction, a very acceptable interest. We observe that the annual motion for stopping the Sunday trains, was lost by a very large majority. The traffic returns for all the lines, this week, show a considerable increase over last year's receipts.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Aberdeen, 12 12½; Boston and Eastern Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 18½ 18½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Eastern Counties, 7½ 8½; Great Northern, 19½ 19½; Great Western, 86½ 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71 71½; London and Blackwall, 7 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 95 96; London and North Western, 117 117½; London and South Western, 85½ 86; Midland, 59½ 59½; North British, 6½ 7; North Stafford, 8½ 8½; South Eastern, 20½; South Wales, 30½ 30½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½ 18; York and North Midland, 22½ 22½; Boulogne and Amiens, 12½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 18½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½ 5½; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

In the Produce Market, a not very extensive business has been done. Sugar has been flat, and the inferior classes are less inquired for, although the good and fine qualities maintain their price and continue in fair demand. Foreign has been more sought for lately, and is now dearer. The coffee market has been sparingly supplied, but a firm tone has characterised it. Plantation Ceylon has gone at former rates, and native at 39s. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. At a public sale of Costa Rica yesterday, considerable briskness was evinced, and fuller quotations were paid. The Dutch Company's sale of Java will commence on Monday at Rotterdam. There has been an improvement in rice of fully 3d. per cwt. The tea-market has not been quite so active as last week, but there still continues to be a moderate demand for good common congou at current rates. In other sorts of black but little business has been done. For greens there has been a fair inquiry, and last week's prices have been fully maintained. There has been no public sale during the last month.

Business generally in the provinces is dull. At Stirling, as we learn from the *Stirling Journal*, trade is represented as being in "a woeful state."

"On Tuesday, a public meeting was held in the Court-house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the unemployed weavers, in and around the town, and to devise means for their relief by emigration or otherwise. One of them, named Reid, stated that he had earned only thirty shillings during the last four months; while another, named Dawson, said that £11 was all that he had earned since October, 1851."

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	98½	Brazil.....	97½
Do. Account.....	97½	Ecuador.....	4½
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	98½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	96
3½ New.....	99½	French 3 per cent.....	91½
Long Annuit.....	99½	Granada.....	23½
Bank Stock.....	220	Mexican 5 per cent. new.....	32½
India Stock.....	220	Portuguese.....	34
Exchequer Bills.....	68 p.m.	Russian.....	113½
June.....	76 p.m.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	94½
India Bonds.....	75 p.m.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	42½
		Ditto Passive.....	5½

### THE GAZETTE.

#### Friday, March 12.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1852.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued.....	32,897,145
Government Debt.....	11,015,100
Other Securities.....	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion.....	18,863,770
Silver Bullion.....	33,315
	£32,897,145

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000
East.....	8,616,528
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,902,929
Other Deposits.....	12,194,056
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,143,943
	£38,340,456

Dated the 11th day of March, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Libanus, Lantwit Vardre, Glamorganshire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

FROST, WILLIAM, Maclesfield, Cheshire, silk throwster, March 19, April 22: solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Son, Finsbury-circus, London; and Messrs. Worthington and Earle, Manchester.

KNITH, DANIEL, and SHOORIDGE, THOMAS, Wood-street, Cheshire, City, warehousemen, March 24, April 23: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, City.

LUDLOW, STEPHEN, Oxford, builder, March 19, April 22: solicitors, Messrs. Holmes and Co., New-inn, Strand, London.

MORRIS, ISAAC, Derby, innkeeper, March 26, April 16: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Derby.

NOBLE, WILLIAM, Blackpool, Lancashire, post-horse keeper, March 23, April 14: solicitors, Messrs. Winstanley and Charnley, Preston; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

RYMER, JOHN, Gateshead, Durham, paper manufacturer, March 19, April 29: solicitors, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Butcher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

STARR, JOHN, West Rainton, Durham, grocer, March 16, April 29: solicitors, Mr. Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DRYSDALE, JAMES, Edinburgh, brush manufacturer, March 18, April 8.

MACDOUGALL, ANN, Edinburgh, hostler, March 18, April 15.

TURPIN, GEORGE SMITH, Dundee, tea merchant, March 18, April 19.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Tranquille Capron, Lawrence-lane, Cheshire, merchant, second div. of 4d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—John Emery, Lichfield, Staffordshire, tailor, first div. of 6s. 4d.; at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham, any Thursday—Ford and Reeves, Leadenhall-street, insurance agents, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Thomas Fray, Wigan and Manchester, check manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, March 23, and any subsequent Tuesday—S. G. Fryman, Rye, wine and spirit merchant, second div. of 3s. 3d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, March 20, and two subsequent Saturdays—Andrew Jopp, Cornhill, City, ship and insurance broker, final div. of 3d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Joseph Lane, South Shields, Durham, excise officer, first and final div. of 16s. 6d.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Edward and Henry Martyn, Aldgate High-street, City, woollen drapers, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Reuben Michael, Bury-street, St. Mar.-axe, merchant, first div. of 9s. 0d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Edward Ritherdon, Millwall, Poplar, ship builder, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, March 20, and two subsequent Saturdays—James Slater, Bradshaw and Clayton Mills, Lancashire, bleacher, third div. of 3d.; at Mr. Pott's, Manchester, any Tuesday—James Sydney Stopford, Austinfriars, merchant, third div. of 6d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Charles Wheeler, St. Martin's-lane, woollen draper, first div. of 4s. 1d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Robert Bolton Wyde, Bradshaw and Clayton Mills, Lancashire, bleacher, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at Mr. Pott's, Manchester, any Tuesday.

#### Tuesday, March 16.

#### BANKRUPTS.

DILKES, ROBERT, Warrington, Lancashire, innkeeper, March 26, April 19: solicitor, Nicholson, Warrington.

FRANKLIN, JAMES, Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, innkeeper, March 27, April 30: solicitor, Spicer, Chancery-lane.

GARM, SAMUEL, Hatcham New-town, Camberwell, builder, March 26, April 13: solicitors, Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

HOLLAND, HENRY, Eldon-road, Kensington, builder, April 2, and 27: solicitor, Moxon, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

HOUGH, WILLIAM, jun., Rochdale, Lancashire, joiner, March 30, April 27: solicitor, Downey, Rochdale.

JAMES, ROBERT, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace maker, March 26, April 23: solicitors, Buttery and Son, Nottingham.

LORD, THOMAS, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, boot and shoe maker, March 29, April 26: solicitor, Cobbett, Manchester.

WARWICK, GEORGE, Leigh, Lancashire, ironmonger, April 2 and 29: solicitor, Slater, Manchester.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ROBERTSON, FERGUS, Girvan, surgeon, March 19 and April 13.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Harry Burton, York-square, Commercial-road, East, clerk, sixth div. of 5d., March 23, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Archibald Campbell, fourth div. of 1s. 3d., March 23, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Henry James Cook, Hedge-row, High-street, Islington, Hensdraper, third div. of 4d., March 18, and three subsequent Thursdays; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—James Fuller, City-road, glass merchant, first div. of 4s., March 23, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—John Greenhalghs and Matthew Strang, Liverpool, merchants, second div. of 1s., March 31, and any subsequent Wednesday; at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—Adolf Heibronn and John Harrison, Great St. Helen's, City, dyalsters, first div. of 1s. 10d., any Wednesday; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—George Kyrke, Bryn Malley, Wrexham, Denbighshire, lime burner, second div. of 5s., March 31, and any subsequent Wednesday; at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—William Pownall, Maclesfield, silk manufacturer, second dividend of 1s. 6d., March 18, and three subsequent Thursdays; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, City—Thomas Rutherford, Agnes-place, Waterloo-road, merchant, second div. of 1s. 2d., March 23, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Thomas Edwin Sotheby, Fleet-street, City, advertising agent, first div. of 2s. 6d., any Wednesday; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Austin Robert Stace, Strood, Kent, ironmonger, first div. of 4s. 6d., March 16, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Robert Summers, Bath-street, City-road, pawnbroker, first div. of 9s. 11d., March 18, and three subsequent Thursdays; at Mr. Graham's, Basinghall-street—James Sykes and Thomas Sykes, Swerthill Mills, Halifax, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers, first div. of 4s., March 18, and any subsequent Thursday; at Mr. Freeman's, Liverpool—William Taylor and James Wyde, Wood-street, City, and Lock's fields, Walworth, sock manufacturers, first div. of 8d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Ebenzer Thornton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, ironmonger, first div. of 6d., March 18, and any subsequent Thursday; at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds.



## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, Monday, March 15.

The quantity of Wheat offering in our market this morning from the Home Counties was small; but having been well supplied during the past week, with both Wheat and Flour, the sale of both articles to-day was slow, and prices of Wheat 1s. 6d. lower than last week. Town-made Flour was reduced to 4s. 6d. In Foreign Wheat there was little doing, though holders did not submit to any reduction. For bolting cargoes of Wheat there continues a demand for the same destination. Barley slow sale at last Monday's prices. Beans and Peas without alteration. We had a good supply of Oats, principally Foreign, which sold slowly at last week's quotations. Linseed Cakes unaltered. Red Cloverseed is offering at rather lower prices, and the late value of White is barely maintained. The Current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Danish .....	44 to 45
Kent, Red (new) ..	38 to 42	Anhalt and Marks ..	38 to 42
Ditto White .....	44 to 48	Ditto White .....	40 to 43
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	34 to 42
Yorkshire, Red ..	36 to 40	Rostock .....	42 to 46
Northumberland, and		Danish and Fries-	
Scotch, White .....	42 to 44	land .....	36 to 38
Ditto, Red .....	38 to 40	Petersburg, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga ..	38 to 40
Red .....	— to —	Polish Odesa .....	36 to 40
Ditto White .....	— to —	Mariopol and Ber-	
Eye .....	30 to 31	dianski .....	40 to 42
Barley .....	30 to 35	Taganrog .....	36 to 40
Scotch .....	28 to 32	Brabant and French	
Angus .....	— to —	Ditto White .....	44 to 46
Malt, Ordinary .....	— to —	Salonica .....	32 to 34
Pale .....	52 to 54	Egyptian .....	26 to 28
Peas, Grey .....	25 to 27	Rye .....	28 to 30
Maple .....	28 to 30	Barley—	
White .....	28 to 30	Wismar & Rostock ..	34 to 37
Boilers .....	32 to 34	Danish .....	37 to 39
Beans, Large .....	32 to 36	Sax .....	36 to 38
Ticks .....	28 to 32	East Friesland ..	30 to 32
Harrow .....	28 to 30	Egyptian .....	20 to 21
Pigeon .....	31 to 33	Danube .....	20 to 21
Oats—		Peas, White .....	28 to 30
Lincoln and York feed	18 to 19	Boilers .....	30 to 32
Do. Poland and Pot.	22 to 23	Beans, Horse .....	32 to 35
Berwick & Scotch ..	21 to 23	Pigeon .....	28 to 30
Scotch feed .....	19 to 22	Egyptian .....	22 to 24
Irish feed and black	17 to 18	Oats—	
Ditto Potato .....	19 to 20	Groningen, Danish,	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 54	Bremen, & Fries-	
Rapeseed, Essex, new		land, feed and blk.	17 to 18
£30 to £35 per last		Do. thick and brew	16 to 18
Carraway Seed, Essex, new		Riga, Petersburg,	
£25 to £30 per cwt.		Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Swedish .....	18 to 20
Linseed, £10 10s. to £10 5s.		Flour—	
per 1,000		U. S. per 100 lbs.	17 to 19
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg .....	19 to 21
Ship .....	25 to 30	Danish and Swedish	
Town .....	40 to 45	French, per 280 lbs.	28 to 32
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 6.			
Wheat .....	42 to 44	Wheat .....	41 to 42
Barley .....	30 to 32	Barley .....	29 to 30
Oats .....	19 to 20	Oats .....	18 to 19
Eye .....	30 to 31	Eye .....	29 to 30
Beans .....	29 to 30	Beans .....	29 to 30
Peas .....	25 to 26	Peas .....	25 to 26

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 15.

For the time of year, the supply of Beasts on sale here to-day was extensive, and in full average condition, especially that portion received from Norfolk and Scotland. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was good, and that the weather was favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade was in a very depressed state; yet we have no actual fall to notice in prices. The extreme value of the best Scots was 3s. 6d. per lb., and a total clearance was not effected.

With Sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied, and about 4,000 were out of the wool. All breeds met a very dull inquiry, and last week's currency was with difficulty supported. The prime old Downs in the wool sold at 4s. 4d.; out of the wool, 3s. 6d. per lb.

About 600 Lambs were brought forward, and which sold heavily at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.

Calves came slowly to hand; nevertheless the demand for them was heavy, at late rates.

In pigs very little business was transacted, but we have no change to notice in their value.

## Price per stone of 14 lbs. (including the offal).

Beef .....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	Val .....	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton .....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	Pork .....	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	724 .....	3,300 .....	211 .....	260 .....
Monday..	4,129 .....	22,770 .....	141 .....	360 .....

## NEWCASTLE AND LONDON MARKETS, Monday, March 15.

Since Monday last these markets have been somewhat heavily supplied with Meat killed in the provinces, whilst the show of most kinds slaughtered in London has been tolerably good. Generally speaking, the demand has ruled heavy, and prices have been with difficulty supported.

## Per 14 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Middleling do	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Mid. ditto	3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Prime large	3s. 10d. to 3s. 12d.	Prime ditto	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Prime small	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.
Large Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Small Pork	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.

HIDES, LONDON.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 13d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb. 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 112lb. to 120lb. 5d. to 5½d.; ditto, 120lb. to 128lb. 5½d. to 6d.; ditto, 128lb. to 136lb. 6d. to 6½d.; ditto, 136lb. to 144lb. 6½d. to 7d.; ditto, 144lb. to 152lb. 7d. to 7½d.; ditto, 152lb. to 160lb. 7½d. to 8d.; ditto, 160lb. to 168lb. 8d. to 8½d.; ditto, 168lb. to 176lb. 8½d. to 9d.; ditto, 176lb. to 184lb. 9d. to 9½d.; ditto, 184lb. to 192lb. 9½d. to 10d.; ditto, 192lb. to 200lb. 10d. to 10½d.; ditto, 200lb. to 208lb. 10½d. to 11d.; ditto, 208lb. to 216lb. 11d. to 11½d.; ditto, 216lb. to 224lb. 11½d. to 12d.; ditto, 224lb. to 232lb. 12d. to 12½d.; ditto, 232lb. to 240lb. 12½d. to 13d.; ditto, 240lb. to 248lb. 13d. to 13½d.; ditto, 248lb. to 256lb. 13½d. to 14d.; ditto, 256lb. to 264lb. 14d. to 14½d.; ditto, 264lb. to 272lb. 14½d. to 15d.; ditto, 272lb. to 280lb. 15d. to 15½d.; ditto, 280lb. to 288lb. 15½d. to 16d.; ditto, 288lb. to 296lb. 16d. to 16½d.; ditto, 296lb. to 304lb. 16½d. to 17d.; ditto, 304lb. to 312lb. 17d. to 17½d.; ditto, 312lb. to 320lb. 17½d. to 18d.; ditto, 320lb. to 328lb. 18d. to 18½d.; ditto, 328lb. to 336lb. 18½d. to 19d.; ditto, 336lb. to 344lb. 19d. to 19½d.; ditto, 344lb. to 352lb. 19½d. to 20d.; ditto, 352lb. to 360lb. 20d. to 20½d.; ditto, 360lb. to 368lb. 20½d. to 21d.; ditto, 368lb. to 376lb. 21d. to 21½d.; ditto, 376lb. to 384lb. 21½d. to 22d.; ditto, 384lb. to 392lb. 22d. to 22½d.; ditto, 392lb. to 400lb. 22½d. to 23d.; ditto, 400lb. to 408lb. 23d. to 23½d.; ditto, 408lb. to 416lb. 23½d. to 24d.; ditto, 416lb. to 424lb. 24d. to 24½d.; ditto, 424lb. to 432lb. 24½d. to 25d.; ditto, 432lb. to 440lb. 25d. to 25½d.; ditto, 440lb. to 448lb. 25½d. to 26d.; ditto, 448lb. to 456lb. 26d. to 26½d.; ditto, 456lb. to 464lb. 26½d. to 27d.; ditto, 464lb. to 472lb. 27d. to 27½d.; ditto, 472lb. to 480lb. 27½d. to 28d.; ditto, 480lb. to 488lb. 28d. to 28½d.; ditto, 488lb. to 496lb. 28½d. to 29d.; ditto, 496lb. to 504lb. 29d. to 29½d.; ditto, 504lb. to 512lb. 29½d. to 30d.; ditto, 512lb. to 520lb. 30d. to 30½d.; ditto, 520lb. to 528lb. 30½d. to 31d.; ditto, 528lb. to 536lb. 31d. to 31½d.; ditto, 536lb. to 544lb. 31½d. to 32d.; ditto, 544lb. to 552lb. 32d. to 32½d.; ditto, 552lb. to 560lb. 32½d. to 33d.; ditto, 560lb. to 568lb. 33d. to 33½d.; ditto, 568lb. to 576lb. 33½d. to 34d.; ditto, 576lb. to 584lb. 34d. to 34½d.; ditto, 584lb. to 592lb. 34½d. to 35d.; ditto, 592lb. to 600lb. 35d. to 35½d.; ditto, 600lb. to 608lb. 35½d. to 36d.; ditto, 608lb. to 616lb. 36d. to 36½d.; ditto, 616lb. to 624lb. 36½d. to 37d.; ditto, 624lb. to 632lb. 37d. to 37½d.; ditto, 632lb. to 640lb. 37½d. to 38d.; ditto, 640lb. to 648lb. 38d. to 38½d.; ditto, 648lb. to 656lb. 38½d. to 39d.; ditto, 656lb. to 664lb. 39d. to 39½d.; ditto, 664lb. to 672lb. 39½d. to 40d.; ditto, 672lb. to 680lb. 40d. to 40½d.; ditto, 680lb. to 688lb. 40½d. to 41d.; ditto, 688lb. to 696lb. 41d. to 41½d.; ditto, 696lb. to 704lb. 41½d. to 42d.; ditto, 704lb. to 712lb. 42d. to 42½d.; ditto, 712lb. to 720lb. 42½d. to 43d.; ditto, 720lb. to 728lb. 43d. to 43½d.; ditto, 728lb. to 736lb. 43½d. to 44d.; ditto, 736lb. to 744lb. 44d. to 44½d.; ditto, 744lb. to 752lb. 44½d. to 45d.; ditto, 752lb. to 760lb. 45d. to 45½d.; ditto, 760lb. to 768lb. 45½d. to 46d.; ditto, 768lb. to 776lb. 46d. to 46½d.; ditto, 776lb. to 784lb. 46½d. to 47d.; ditto, 784lb. to 792lb. 47d. to 47½d.; ditto, 792lb. to 800lb. 47½d. to 48d.; ditto, 800lb. to 808lb. 48d. to 48½d.; ditto, 808lb. to 816lb. 48½d. to 49d.; ditto, 816lb. to 824lb. 49d. to 49½d.; ditto, 824lb. to 832lb. 49½d. to 50d.; ditto, 832lb. to 840lb. 50d. to 50½d.; ditto, 840lb. to 848lb. 50½d. to 51d.; ditto, 848lb. to 856lb. 51d. to 51½d.; ditto, 856lb. to 864lb. 51½d. to 52d.; ditto, 864lb. to 872lb. 52d. to 52½d.; ditto, 872lb. to 880lb. 52½d. to 53d.; ditto, 880lb. to 888lb. 53d. to 53½d.; ditto, 888lb. to 896lb. 53½d. to 54d.; ditto, 896lb. to 904lb. 54d. to 54½d.; ditto, 904lb. to 912lb. 54½d. to 55d.; ditto, 912lb. to 920lb. 55d. to 55½d.; ditto, 920lb. to 928lb. 55½d. to 56d.; ditto, 928lb. to 936lb. 56d. to 56½d.; ditto, 936lb. to 944lb. 56½d. to 57d.; ditto, 944lb. to 952lb. 57d. to 57½d.; ditto, 952lb. to 960lb. 57½d. to 58d.; ditto, 960lb. to 968lb. 58d. to 58½d.; ditto, 968lb. to 976lb. 58½d. to 59d.; ditto, 976lb. to 984lb. 59d. to 59½d.; ditto, 984lb. to 992lb. 59½d. to 60d.; ditto, 992lb. to 1000lb. 60d. to 60½d.; ditto, 1000lb. to 1008lb. 60½d. to 61d.; ditto, 1008lb. to 1016lb. 61d. to 61½d.; ditto, 1016lb. to 1024lb. 61½d. to 62d.; ditto, 1024lb. to 1032lb. 62d. to 62½d.; ditto, 1032lb. to 1040lb. 62½d. to 63d.; ditto, 1040lb. to 1048lb. 63d. to 63½d.; ditto, 1048lb. to 1056lb. 63½d. to 64d.; ditto, 1056lb. to 1064lb. 64d. to 64½d.; ditto, 1064lb. to 1072lb. 64½d. to 65d.; ditto, 1072lb. to 1080lb. 65d. to 65½d.; ditto, 1080lb. to 1088lb. 65½d. to 66d.; ditto, 1088lb. to 1096lb. 66d. to 66½d.; ditto, 1096lb. to 1104lb. 66½d. to 67d.; ditto, 1104lb. to 1112lb. 67d. to 67½d.; ditto, 1112lb. to 1120lb. 67½d. to 68d.; ditto, 1120lb. to 1128lb. 68d. to 68½d.; ditto, 1128lb. to 1136lb. 68½d. to 69d.; ditto, 1136lb. to 1144lb. 69d. to 69½d.; ditto, 1144lb. to 1152lb. 69½d. to 70d.; ditto, 1152lb. to 1160lb. 70d. to 70½d.; ditto, 1160lb. to 1168lb. 70½d. to 71d.; ditto, 1168lb. to 1176lb. 71d. to 71½d.; ditto, 1176lb. to 1184lb. 71½d. to 72d.; ditto, 1184lb. to 1192lb. 72d. to 72½d.; ditto, 1192lb. to 1200lb. 72½d. to 73d.; ditto, 1200lb. to 1208lb. 73d. to 73½d.; ditto, 1208lb. to 1216lb. 73½d. to 74d.; ditto, 1216lb. to 1224lb. 74d. to 74½d.; ditto, 1224lb. to 1232lb. 74½d. to 75d.; ditto, 1232lb. to 1240lb. 75d. to 75½d.; ditto, 1240lb. to 1248lb. 75½d. to 76d.; ditto, 1248lb. to 1256lb. 76d. to 76½d.; ditto, 1256lb. to 1264lb. 76½d. to 77d.; ditto, 1264lb. to 1272lb. 77d. to 77½d.; ditto, 1272lb. to 1280lb. 77½d. to 78d.; ditto, 1280lb. to 1288lb. 78d. to 78½d.; ditto, 1288lb. to 1296lb. 78½d. to 79d.; ditto, 1296lb. to 1304lb. 79d. to 79½d.; ditto, 1304lb. to 1312lb. 79½d. to 80d.; ditto, 1312lb. to 1320lb. 80d. to 80½d.; ditto, 1320lb. to 1328lb. 80½d. to 81d.; ditto, 1328lb. to 1336lb. 81d. to 81½d.; ditto, 1336lb. to 1344lb. 81½d. to 82d.; ditto, 1344lb. to 1352lb. 82d. to 82½d.; ditto, 1352lb. to 1360lb. 82½d. to 83d.; ditto, 1360lb. to 1368lb. 83d. to 83½d.; ditto, 1368lb. to 1376lb. 83½d. to 84d.; ditto, 1376lb. to 1384lb. 84d. to 84½d.; ditto, 1384lb. to 1392lb. 84½d. to 85d.; ditto, 1392lb. to 1400lb. 85d. to 85½d.; ditto, 1400lb. to 1408lb. 85½d. to 86d.; ditto, 1408lb. to 1416lb. 86d. to 86½d.; ditto, 1416lb. to 1424lb. 86½d. to 87d.; ditto, 1424lb. to 1432lb. 87d. to 87½d.; ditto, 1432lb. to 1440lb. 87½d. to 88d.; ditto, 1440lb. to 1448lb. 88d. to 88½d.; ditto, 1448lb. to 1456lb. 88½d. to 89d.; ditto, 1456lb. to 1464lb. 89d. to 89½d.; ditto, 1464lb. to 1472lb. 89½d. to 90d.; ditto, 1472lb. to 1480lb. 90d. to 90½d.; ditto, 1480lb. to 1488lb. 90½d. to 91d.; ditto, 1488lb. to 1496lb. 91d. to 91½d.; ditto, 1496lb. to 1504lb. 91½d. to 92d.; ditto, 1504lb. to 1512lb. 92d. to 92½d.; ditto, 1512lb. to 1520lb. 92½d. to 93d.; ditto, 1520lb. to 1528lb. 93d. to 93½d.; ditto, 1528lb. to 1536lb. 93½d. to 94d.; ditto, 1536lb. to 1544lb. 94d. to 94½d.; ditto, 1544lb. to 1552lb. 94½d. to 95d.; ditto, 1552lb. to 1560lb. 95d. to 95½d.; ditto, 1560lb. to 1568lb. 95½d. to 96d.; ditto, 1568lb. to 1576lb. 96d. to 96½d.; ditto, 1576lb. to 1584lb. 96½d. to 97d.; ditto, 1584lb. to 1592lb. 97d. to 97½d.; ditto, 1592lb. to 1600lb. 97½d. to 98d.; ditto, 1600lb. to 1608lb. 98d. to 98½d.; ditto, 1608lb. to 1616lb. 98½d. to 99d.; ditto, 1616lb. to 1624lb. 99d. to 99½d.; ditto, 1624lb. to 1632lb. 99½d. to 100d.; ditto, 1632lb. to 1640lb. 100d. to 100½d.; ditto, 1640lb. to 1648lb. 100½d. to 101d.; ditto, 1648lb. to 1656lb. 101d. to 101½d.; ditto, 1656lb. to 1664lb. 101½d. to 102d.; ditto, 1664lb. to 1672lb. 102d. to 102½d.; ditto, 1672lb. to 1680lb. 102½d. to 103d.; ditto, 1680lb. to 1688lb. 103d. to 103½d.; ditto, 1688lb. to 1696lb. 103½d. to 104d.; 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ditto, 2272lb. to 2280lb. 140d. to 140½d.; ditto, 2280lb. to 2288lb. 140½d. to 141d.; ditto, 2288lb. to 2296lb. 141d. to



**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SASSAPARILLA.**—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD, and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalis, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the blood is the life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, mucus, and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juices to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disgusting and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or hink pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder*.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *Hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system*. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on the *dolourous, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia*; to the Ears, *otitis media*; to the Throat, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes; and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or hink-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, colic, and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

#### BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and a

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES; this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS, GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 375, STRAND, LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SASSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portrait, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

## NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

DRUG.—Dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, nervous, bilious, liver complaints, paralysis, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy and at sea, spasms, cramps, and general debility, effectually removed without pills or other medicine by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.:

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist."

This light delicious farinaceous breakfast food, without medicine of any kind; without inconvenience, and without expense, as at sixpence per day it saves other much more costly remedies, speedily and permanently removes dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, asthma, eruptions on the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

#### A FEW OF THE 50,000 TESTIMONIALS.

Cure No. 75.

From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies. I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.

STUART DE DECIES.

Dromana, Cappoquin, County of Waterford.

Cure No. 180.

Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food in a very short time.

Pool Anthony, Tiverton. W. B. RAEVES.

Cure No. 4208.

Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

Rev. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

Biddington Rectory, Norfolk.

Cure No. 3906.

Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health-restoring Food.

JAMES PORTER.

Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 81.

Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.

ANDREW FRASER.

Haddington, East Lothian.

Cure No. 49,833.

Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.

MARIA JOLLY.

Worham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 3180.

Two years' diarrhoea, with all its attendant symptoms, has been removed by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.

SAMUEL LAXTON, Market-street, Leicester.

Cure No. 79.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.

Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

THOS. WOODHOUSE.

Cure No. 77.

Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by dear Sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS KING, Major General.

Cure No. 47,891.

Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestions and gatherings.

Cure No. 48,314.

Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool, a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability.

Cure No. 710.

I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders.

(Rev.) CHARLES KERR.

Cure No. 928.

Respected Friend,—I think no one who has received or seen so much good and comfort result from it, as in my mother's case, would be without it in sickness. Thou art at liberty to use this letter as thou thinkest best, and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries.

I am, thy friend, EDWARD CORRETT.

Sanitary Engineer.

Grammar School, Stevenage, 16th December, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have inclosed a P.O. order for another 10 lb. canister of your excellent Food, and I think it but common justice to you to state that I have used it for the last four months, during which time our infant has never had disordered bowels, from which it had suffered much during the previous six months, whilst being nursed, though every care was taken to prevent it. Had I known of your valuable Food sooner it would have saved my infant much pain, and me, also, the heavy expense of a wet nurse.

I am, &c., ROBERT AMBLER.

I am happy to say I have found your incomparable Food an infallible preventive of the gout. I can now eat most things with impunity, and take my pint of port wine, if necessary, the same as other people. I do not like my name published, but do not object to your referring fellow-sufferers to me.

H. W.

Tranmer, Ghilval, near Penzance, February 20, 1851.

Eighteen years' nervous debility, violent palpitation of the heart, throbbing of the temples, violent pains in the left side and back, shortness of breath, cough, numbness of the extremities, cramps, spasms, flatulency, retching, and such general weakness, that I was consequently fearful of falling when on my legs; all these symptoms have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.

MARY GILBERT.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD

Is the only Curative Food, and sold in canisters, with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of DU BARRY and Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 5lb. at 11s.; 10lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb. 3s.; 5lb. 2s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free on receipt of post-office orders.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

AGENTS WILL PLEASE APPLY.

## PARALYSIS.

**MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST,** of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be; in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

TOUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, or I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find a favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—"Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?" After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Per me I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or to good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

## CURE OF ASTHMA AND RESTORATION OF VOICE BY

### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Caineross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.

SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above Testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged Servant,

Thomas Keating, Esq., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 30th Nov., 1849.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Thomas Francis, Vicar Choral.

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"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.  
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"June 21st, 1843."

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3. Procuring the publication, or selecting published works of a popular, cheap, and suitable character, upon general literature, history, biography, and science, written in a Christian spirit, for the use of lending or reading-room libraries, to include especially works on the subjects treated of in the lectures.
4. Encouraging the formation of mutual instruction classes, upon the subjects on which interest shall have been excited by the lectures and libraries.

In short, by carrying out, by other and more extended agency, the idea which prompted the Religious Tract Society to the publication of "The Monthly Volume," "The Leisure Hour," and works of a kindred character, and by putting in practical operation hints thrown out by the writers of the "Prize Essays" on the Working Classes. By combining the three objects above-mentioned, the evil of a needless multiplication of societies will be avoided, and the work of instruction will be more systematically carried out.

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